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ABSTRACT

This manual is designed for the language training of Peace Corps volunteers serving in Samoa, and focuses on daily communication skills needed in that context. It consists of 48 lessons, which include targeted competencies, phrase and vocabulary lists, cultural and usage notes, notes on grammar, and exercises. Lesson topics include: the Samoan language, including usage, alphabet, and pronunciation; greetings and introductions; light conversation; numbers; expressions of time; shopping; meeting personal needs; family; discussing work; meeting people of rank; having dinner with a host family; likes and dislikes; discussing plans; looking for someone; invitations; offering assistance; rude words; transportation; geography; weather; presenting a gift; expressing feelings; health; weddings and funerals; Samoan cricket; the calendar; and Samoan humor. (MSE)

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LESSON 1

CULTURE HANDOUT VARIATIONS IN THE SAMOAN LANGUAGE

The Samoan language is a Polynesian language closely related to Tuvaluan and Tokelauan and more distantly related to other Polynesian languages such as Tongan, Hawaiian, and Tahitian. There are a number of variations in the spoken language. It is possible to identify three major usages of Samoan:

1. Everyday Samoan (gagana o aso uma):
The simplest conversational form of Samoan learned by children, taught in schools and used daily.
2. Orator Language (gagana fa'afailauga):
This language is used by matai in their meetings and orators in their speeches. It is also used in some poetry. It has a distinctive vocabulary and uses many proverbs and idioms.
3. Polite Language (gagana fa'aaloalo):
Polite words are used to show respect for whomever one is talking to or about. These words are used only in relation to someone else and never to refer to the speaker or his possessions. The polite language is used by adults or young people to adults but not vice versa.
There is an additional variation in Samoa which may be labeled as the "t" language (tautala sa'o) and "k" language (tautala sesē). The "T" is the original form of Samoan spoken when the first Europeans arrived. The "K" developed as attempts were made by the missionaries to write the language down. It was then that three English letters k,r,h, were added to the original five vowels and nine consonants. There are also two diacritical marks, the hamza,"' and the stress which change vowel sounds. These were incorporated in the first printed Samoan Bible. The additional letters were necessary to adopt foreign words into the language, e.g. the English word Jesus Christ becomes Iesu Keriso in Samoan while the word cricket translates as kirikiti. Words with the consonants, k,r,h, are usually words, concepts, or goods introduced into Samoan.

The change of Samoan from a spoken to a written language precipitated a very interesting effect on the spoken language. After these letters came into use Samoan began to pronounce t's as k's; n's as g's and r's as l's. This change spread throughout the islands to the point that today most normal spoken Samoan is in the "k". This difference in the way these letters are pronounced may be illustrated by these sentences:

"T" Tatou te nonofo i Amerika.

"K" Kakou ke gogofa i Amelika.

"English: We live in America.

Most educated Samoans view the "T" as the most correct language form and use it when singing, writing, preaching, praying, broadcasting on radio, teaching, and speaking to foreigners. It is the language of meetings and used by Parliament with few exceptions. For this reason, and because the "K" is not normally written, you will be taught to speak in the "T". The K language is the equivalent of slang in English. Your challenge will be to learn to understand the "K" as well. Be encouraged, however, for understanding is a matter of hearing them both spoken and getting used to the sound changes between them.

GOOD LUCK!!!!!!

PRONUNCIATION NOTES

Samoan Alphabet

There are five vowels, in Samoan: a e i o u. Each vowel has four different sounds used in forming words. Many of the vowel sounds are similar to Spanish. These different sounds are indicated by the use of diacritical marks called the hamza (') and the stress (-). These markings assist non Samoans in pronunciation but are not used by Samoans themselves in written Samoan.

Samoan is phonetical and the various sounds of the vowels can be illustrated as follows:

Sound I:	a e i o u	a as in ah	(sau, lana, pea)
		e as in eh	(lea, sae, foe)
		i as in it	(sili, tai, ufi)
		o as in ought	(fao, oso, moa)
		u as in put	(salu, lua, susu)
Sound II:	a e i o u	a as in bar	(sasa, mama, ta)
		e as in bed	(tele, me, pele)
		i as in seed	(pipi, vi, Sapani)
		o as in row	(soso, toto, foma'i)
		u as in moon	(susu, malu, pau)
Sound III:	'a 'e 'i 'o 'u		

This sound is not commonly found in English and thus difficult to associate with English words. It is similar to how one says "oh-oh". The glottal stop changes the sound of the vowel by sharpening the beginning and weakening the normal sound. Note that this sound can not follow a consonant.

pe'a, ma'a, ti'a
fe'e, se'e, ta'e, ti'eti'e
sa'o, ga'o, 'oso, si'o
tu'u, po'u, 'ula, so'u

Sound IV: 'a , 'e, 'i, 'o, 'u

This sound should not be difficult as each of the sounds have been illustrated previously. The beginning is sharp but the sound is drawn out as in Sound II.

ma'a, pe'a, 'atoa, amata
to'e, 'e le'i
o'i, fe'i, fa'i.
pa'o, sa'o, 'omia
pa'u, to'u, Ta'u

There are nine consonants making the total number of letters fourteen:

f g l m n p s t v

At the time Samoan language was first written, three letters were borrowed from English to form words that were also introduced into the language. These introduced consonants are k, r, h. There is little difference in the pronunciation of Samoa and English Consonants except that the 's' and 't' sounds are not as sharp. The 'g' which is pronounced as the 'ng' in ding dong is not found as an initial sound in English and thus difficult for Americans to pronounce.

These then are the sounds of the 17 letters used in Samoan.

A Former PCV's perspective on producing and learning Samoan:

Every sound in Samoan is found in English, but there are combinations of sounds that we are not used to i.e. vae(leg) - vai(water)

The 'g' sound is a 'ng' or soft sound produced with the tip of the tongue pressed to the bottom of the mouth rather than the hard sound as in gate or goat.

The tonal nature of the language is illustrated by the various ways each vowel can be pronounced. Stress on the vowel changes the meaning of words i.e. manava (stomach); manava (breath, break off work)

In most constructions, the verb comes first before the subject
E alu Toma i Apia. Tom is going to Apia.

Samoans respond a negative question affirmatively.

Q: E te lē fia'ai? Don't you want to eat?

R: Ioe, ou te lē fia'ai. Yes, I don't want to eat

Much of Samoan conversation is non-verbal so watch the eyes and other clues. Many questions are answered without a word. Eyes are also a good indicator of humor for often words have double meanings.

His Hints on Language Acquisition:

As PCVs are expected to speak the language, motivate yourself to want to learn and be exposed to the language. Knowing that not learning the language means missing out on the FUN maybe an added incentive.

Spend time with Samoans and their culture, but remember that being in Samoa or with Samoans does not make one a speaker of the language. It does help but learning language takes TIME and PATIENCE.

Absorb as much language as you can by being around it and LISTENING.

Learn the way things are said rather than always figuring out a translation.

Be willing to try and laugh at your own mistakes.

Learn more how Samoan is constructed by learning from the English of Samoans i.e. Do you want to sit on my feet? (vae means legs/feet)

You cannot speak a language if you don't know the words!

If you don't understand what someone says, guess.

If you don't know the word guess. You'll be surprised how many times you get it correct or close.

Seek help from Samoan friends. Speak with children.

Use several sources to cross check word usage - English speakers, non-English speakers, Milner's dictionary.

Reading the Bible and newspapers as well as listening to the radio provide exposure to the language and can be good learning tools.

Emmor Nile

PCV - Gr. 42

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LESSON 2

SITUATION:

On the street or in the village

TOPIC:

Socializing

TASK:

Meeting people briefly

COMPETENCIES:

Greet and respond to greetings

Ask and state where one is going

Take leave

SAMOAN

LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

COMMENT

1 To greet and respond

Tālofa

Hello

Used when first introduced to someone. Seldom heard otherwise.

Tālofa lava

Hello emphasis

Hello

O ā mai 'oe?

what from you (sing)

sing/dual/plural

How are you?

Seldom used as greeting; asked to find someone's physical condition or start conversation. Pronoun used reflects number of people addressed

Manuia lava fa'afetai

Fine (emph) thank you

Fine thank you

'Ae ā 'oe?

but what you

And you?

Manuia fōi fa'afetai

fine also thankyou

I'm also fine thankyou

Mālō le soifua

Good the health

Good health
(to you)

Commonly heard greeting;
Appropriate first meeting of day

Mālō fo'i le soifua

Good also the health

Good health too

More formal polite

Mālō

Good

Greetings/Hello

Commonly used

Mālō fo'i

Good too

Greetings to you

2 Ask where one is going

'Ā 'ē alu i fea?

(Tm) you go to where

Where are you going? Informal greeting; does not require exact answer

O fea 'ā e alu i ai?

Where (Tm) you go to

Alternative

'Ā fa'apefea?

(Tm) how

Where are you going? Alternative.

CULTURE NOTE:

The first Samoan greeting learned by palagis is undoubtedly "Talofa... talofa lava." Yet will rarely hear or use it as formal greeting. There are times, when it is used traditionally. It is a greeting used when people travel or return from a trip. It is used when people are introduced for the first time although introductions too are done differently. It is a conversation starter rather than a greeting if you meet someone and wish to discuss something specific with him. The most commonly used greetings are "Malo" and Malo le soifua." There are other greetings commonly used when meeting someone in the village or in Apia. Some of the most common are:

'Ā 'e alu i fea?	- Where are you going?
'Ā fa'apefea?	- Where are you going?
'O fea sa 'ē iai?	- Where have you been?
O fai se fa'atau?	- Are you shopping?

These are greeting questions and do not require an exact answer. Commonly heard answers include:

'Ou te alu i la'u fe'au.	- I am doing an errand.
'Ou te alu i 'ila.	- I'm going "there".
Sa'u fa'atau.	- I was shopping.

These answers are similar to the way you answer the question: How are you? It is appropriate in Samoa to ask such questions even if the answer is apparent, so don't be surprised if you meet someone in the market who asks you if you are doing your shopping while you have your arms full of cabbages. In Samoa the question, "O ā mai 'oe?" is generally is not an opening greeting question. It is a question asked at the hospital or if one has been or looks sick. It may be used in the course of a conversation. Palagi customs may be influencing this somewhat as it is now sometimes used in greetings because Samoans know this a greeting taught to foreigners.

There are, however, numerous commonly heard greeting questions as listed above. Bits of humor are commonly found in greetings identifying peoples as difficult (faigata) or important (tamaloa tele). Responses too can be humorous. Commonly heard are:

NOTES:

Verb Tenses:

"E" is the simple present tense marker. "Te" takes its place with personal pronouns that precede the verb in the present or implied future tenses. Te is used when it immediately follows a pronoun.

e.g. 'Ou te alu i Apia. I am going to Apia.

E is used when the subject is not a pronoun follows the verb.

e.g. E alu Romani i Apia. Romani is going to Apia.

Samoan verbs have plural forms. 'O' is the plural of alu (to go).

WORKSHEET Meeting people briefly

A. Complete the dialogue

Tālofa. _____ lava.
 O ā _____ 'oe? Manuia _____ fa'afetai. _____ ā oe?
 Manuia _____ fa'afetai
 Mālō le _____ fo'i le soifua.

B. Number these in a correct order. Rewrite dialogue.

_____ 'Ā 'e alu i fea?	_____
_____ Tālofa.	_____
_____ Mālō le soifua.	_____
_____ Manuia lava fa'afetai.	_____
_____ Tālofa lava.	_____
_____ 'O ā mai oe?	_____
_____ Mālō fo'i le soifua.	_____
_____ Ou te alu i Apia	_____

C. Give the Samoan for these words

1. who	_____	5. fine	_____
2. you	_____	6. also	_____
3. from	_____	7. thanks	_____
4. go	_____		

D. Unscramble these words

1. taaffeai	_____	4. foatlā	_____
2. nuamai	_____	5. lāmō	_____
3. iosufa	_____	6. leile	_____

E. Translate these in English

1. O ā mai oe?	_____
2. Manuia lava fa'afetai.	_____
3. 'Ae ā 'oe?	_____
4. Mālō foi le soifua.	_____

LESSON 3

TOPIC:

Nominatives and Demonstratives

COMPETENCIES:

By the end of the session learners will be able to:
Use Nominatives and Demonstratives correctly.

Singular Nominatives

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| O le peni | - It's a pen |
| O le Faletupe | - It's a Bank |
| O le Telefoni | - It's a telephone |

Plural Nominatives

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| O peni | - They're pens |
| O Faletupe | - They're Banks |
| O Telefoni | - They're Telephones |

Singular Demonstratives

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| O le peni lea | - This is the pen |
| O le Faletupe lenā | - That's the Bank |
| O le Telefoni lale | - That's the telephone there (far) |

Plural Demonstratives

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| O peni ia | - These are pens |
| O Faletupe nā | - Those are banks |
| O telefoni lā | - Those are telephones there (far) |

Question word (What in Singular)

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| O le ā lea? | - What are these? |
| O le ā lenā? | - What's that? |
| O le ā lale? | - What's that, there? (far) |

Singular

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| O se peni lea? | - Is this a pen? |
| O se peni lenā? | - Is that a pen? |
| O se peni lale? | - Is that a pen there? (far) |

Plural

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| O ni peni ia? | - Are these pens? |
| O ni peni nā? | - Are those pens? |
| O ni peni lā? | - Are those pens there? (far) |

VOCABULARY:

eletise	- electric	tupe	- money
tupe mamā	- profit	tōtogi	- wage
Faletupe	- Bank	fuafuaga	- plan
telefoni	- telephone	mamafa	- weight
āfifi	- package	selu	- comb
laulau	- table		
pepa	- paper		
loe	- Yes	Leai	- No
lelei	- good	fa'amolemole	- please
fa'afetai	- thank you	iōfā	- good bye

WORKSHEET

Nominatives and Demonstratives

A. Answer these questions.

- a) O le ā lea?
- e) O ā ia?
- i) O le ā lale?
- o) O ā lā?
- u) O ā nā?

B. Write questions to these responses.

- 1) O le selu lea.
- 2) O api nā.
- 3) O le laulau lenā.
- 4) Ioe, o le peni lale.
- 5) O pepa lā.
- 6) Ioe, o pepa lā.

C. Match these to their translations in English:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a) O le peni lale. | 1) Is this a chair? |
| e) O pepa ia. | 2) This is a pen |
| i) O le peni lea. | 3) These are papers |
| o) O ni nofoa nā? | 4) Yes, these are chairs. |
| u) O se nofoa lea? | 5) That is a pen (far). |
| f) Ioe, o nofoa ia. | 6) Are those chairs? (far) |

LESSON 4

SITUATION:

At a new family/job

TOPIC:

Socializing

TASK:

Introducing oneself and asking about others

COMPETENCIES:

Ask for biographical information

- name
- origin
- age
- occupation

Respond to biographical questions

SAMOAN

ENGLISH

COMMENT

LITERAL TRANSLATION

1 Ask and state one's name

O ai lou/igoa/suafa?

What is your name?

Igoa-common word;
suafa-respectful.
Commonly asked in
English by children
because it is one of
the first questions they
learn.

Who your name

O lo'u igoa o Sefo

My name is Sefo

Responses should not
include suafa but name.

Tpm my

O Sefo

It's Sefo

Tpm my name is Jeff

2 Ask and state one's nationality

O fea e te sau ai?

Where do you come from?

Where you Tm come r/p

'Ou te sau mai Amerika

I come from America

I (Tm) come from America

O Amerika

It's America

Tpm America

3 Ask and state one's age, marital status and profession

E fia ou tausaga?

How old are you?

Acceptable question
frequently asked. Decide
how you want to
answer

(Tm) how many your years

E luasefulu ou tausaga

I am twenty years old.

Ask trainers for
alternative responses

(Tm) twenty my years

Ua 'ē fa'aipoipo?
(Tm) you marry

Lēai/loē
No/Yes

'Aiseā?
Why
Pau lava
Idiom

'O ai lou to'alua?
Who your spouse

O Ana
Tpm Anna

'O le ā lau galuega?
What your job

O le faiaōga
Tpm the teacher

VOCABULARY:

Question Words

'O ai - Who?
'O fea - Where?
E fia? - How many?
'O le ā? - What?
Aiseā? - Why?

Other Nouns

igoa/suafa - name
tausaga - year
galuega - job
to'alua - spouse

Are you married?

No/Yes

Why not?

Just because

Who is your spouse?

It's Anne

What's your job?

It's a teacher

Often asked - formulate
an appropriate answer

Countries

Amerika - America
Niu Sila - New Zealand
Samoa - Samoa
Ausetalia- Australia
Fiti - Fiji

Jobs

faiāōga - teacher
fōmāi - doctor
teine fōmāi - nurse
inisinia - mechanic
faifāatoāga- farmer

Other Words

'e - implied future/present tense
'e - you
lē - not
fa'aipoipo - married
mai - from
loē - yes
Lēai - No
alu - go
pau lava - just because

NOTES:

The reason for "a" and "o" is found in the way nouns are classed in Samoan. They are grouped either as personal or non personal. Personal nouns are those with which one has an intimate and personal relationship. These include parts of the body, relatives, etc. Non personal nouns are those which could be described as mere objects having no intimate relationship to one's life. They are referred to as 'o' nouns. These include such things as car, food, etc. They are called 'a' nouns.

The possessive pronoun used indicates whether an item is personal or non-personal.

lo'u tinā	- my mother
la'u peni	- my pen

To use the improper form of the possessive pronoun - ('a' or 'o') sounds incorrect, but is generally understood. In certain cases, however the meaning is changed if the wrong form is used.

o la'u susu	- my milk
o lo'u susu	- my breast

There are numerous exceptions to the "a" and "o" classification, so be patient if it's confusing at first (and it will be).

WORKSHEET: Introducing Oneself

A Choose the suitable words to fill the spaces

(sau, lou, lau, e, lo'u, fa'aipoipo)

- 1 'Ou te _____ mai Amerika.
- 2 O ai _____ igoa?
- 3 O le ā _____ galuega?
- 4 Ua 'e _____ ?
- 5 O _____ igoa o Simi.

B Write a matching question or answer for each of the item in A

C Write responses to the following

- 1 O fea e te sau ai? _____
- 2 Tālofa _____
- 3 O le ā lau galuega? _____
- 4 O ai lou igoa? _____
- 5 O ai le igoa o lou to'alua? _____
- 6 E fia ou tausaga? _____

D Word Puzzle

- 1 Find as many words as you can in this puzzle
- 2 List words and meanings

t i g a l u e g a
l i i u o l a m o
o u f t i g o a i
f a a i p o i p o
o e l e a i u o a
f a g a s u a t i

E Translate these in English:

- 1 Tālofa lava lau susuga. _____
- 2 O ā mai 'oe? _____
- 3 Manuia lava fa'afetai. _____
- 4 'O ai lou suafa? _____
- 5 'O lo'u igoa 'o Sala. _____

Practice using these questions and answers with your family. Note down any new words or phrases you hear or want to use.

LESSON 5

SITUATION:

At morning tea

TOPIC:

Socializing

TASK:

Making small talk

COMPETENCIES:

- Ask/state how one is feeling
- Give information about one's host family
- Ask about/describe daily activities (past)

SAMOAN

ENGLISH

LITERAL TRANSLATION

1. Ask/state how one is feeling

O ā mai 'oe?

- How are you?

Are emph you

Feoloolo lava/selau pasene

- So so/ excellent (100%)

Fair very 100%

'Ae ā 'oe?

How about you?

but how you

Mālosi faāfetai/faāma'ima'i

- Well thanks/feeling sick/
my heart beats

healthy thanks feeling sick

Tātā le fatu

- My heart beats.

beat the heart

2. Give information about one's host family

E ā lou āiga?

- How's your family?

Is how your family

Lelei lava

- Very good

good very

Fa'alēlelei.

- Not so good

not good

'E te fiafia i lou āiga.

- Are you happy with your family?

(Tm) happy with your family

Ioe, 'ou te fiafia.

- Yes, I'm happy.

yes, I Tm happy

Lēai, ou te lē fiafia

- No, I'm not happy

No I Tm not happy

'Aiseā?

- Why?

E to'atele tagata.

- There are many people.

(Tm) many people

E to'aitiiti tagata

- Few people.

(Tm) few people

O ai le matai?
who the title person

O Sefo.
(Tpm)

3. Ask about/describe past activities

O ā au mea sa 'ai anapō?
What your things/ Tm eat last night

O 'ulu ma le sapaui
(Tpm) breadfruit and the chopsuey

Mānaia le sapaui?
nice the chopsuey

Ioe, mānaia tele
yes, nice very

Lēai, ua 'o'ona tele
No (Tm) salty very

O ā au mea sa fai ananafi?
What your things do yesterday

Sa 'ou faitautusi
Tm I read

- Who is the matai?

- It's Sefo.

- What did you eat last night?

- Breadfruit and Chopsuey

- Was the chopsuey nice?

- Yes, very nice

- No, it's too salty

- What did you do yesterday?

- I read

VOCABULARY:

Nouns:

fatu - heart
matai- title person

Feeling words

feoloolo - so so
mālosi - quite well
fa'ama'ima'i - feeling sick
fa'alētonu - unsatisfactory
fa'alēlelei - not quite well
fa'anoanoa - sad
fiafia - happy

Time words

anapō - last night
ananafi - yesterday
analeilā - earlier
anataeao - this morning

Foods

ufi - yam
ota - dish of raw fish
sapaui- chopsuey
'ulu - breadfruit
supo - soup
i'a - fish
pisupo - corned beef
'ēleni - herring

Number words

to'atele - many people
to'aitiiti - few people
to'a(number) - used to
count people

Taste words

'o'ona - salty
suamalie - sweet
feū - spicy
lololo - greasy
māgalo - not enough
salt

Verbs

'ai/ 'a'ai (pl)- eat
faitautusi - read
ta'alo - play
siva - dance
galue - work
inu/feinu (pl) - drink

tele - very
matuā - extremely

Other Words

leaga - bad
lelei - good

GRAMMAR NOTES

E ā How.

This question word "E a" is used with nouns, as is "Fa'apefea". With verbs, however, only faapefea is used.

E ā le tīfaga?

- How's the movie?

E fa'apēfea le tīfaga?

- How's the movie?

E fa'apēfea 'ona fai le mea'ai?

- How do you cook the food?

In the final example e ā can not be used and is incorrect.

Lava It has a lot of meanings in Samoa. In this session, it means very. It is often shortened to 'a' in spoken language.

E pisi lava

- Very busy

E to'atele lava

- Lots of people

In the above sentence it is understood that people are being talked about because of the use of to'a which is a prefix that goes with numbers in counting people.

E to'aluasefululima Pisikoa fou - There are 25 new Peace Corps.

CULTURE NOTE:

Samoans show their friendliness by asking questions. Some questions may seem to have obvious answers while others are a bit more personal. Families and food are important so be ready for questions about them. Use the Samoan you know to expand your conversation ability, i.e. When someone asks is the family big; answer by telling then how many and naming some of the family members.

Samoans are also most interested to know how you like Samoa, its culture, and food. Much early socializing will revolve around such questions.

WORKSHEET: Making Small Talk

A. Complete the Dialogue

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Tālofa | _____ lava |
| 2. E ā le 'āiga? | _____ |
| 3. O _____ matai? | O _____ |
| 4. E _____ le 'āiga? | E _____ |
| 5. O a _____ mea _____ ai anapō? | _____ |

B. Translate into English

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1. feololo | _____ |
| 2. lelei | _____ |
| 3. mānaia | _____ |
| 4. to'atele | _____ |
| 5. ananafi | _____ |

C. Write sentences using words in B.

D. Give opposite of these words

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1. to'aitiiti | _____ |
| 2. suamalie | _____ |
| 3. fa'anoanoa | _____ |
| 4. 'ai | _____ |
| 5. leaga | _____ |

E. Find the missing word for these sentences below from your activity on D.

- | |
|------------------------------|
| 1. E _____ le 'āiga o Simi. |
| 2. Ou te _____ i lo'u 'āiga. |
| 3. Sa _____ la'u faguinu. |
| 4. E _____ tele le matai. |
| 5. Ua _____ tele le supo. |

F. Rewrite these correctly.

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1. O ā mai oe? |
| 2. Ioe, te fiafia le 'āiga. |
| 3. Ia le matai Sefo. |
| 4. O 'ulu ma ia ma pisupo ma ota. |
| 5. 'Aia 'oe? |
| 6. Ioe, te fiafia lau 'āiga. |
| 7. Tagata e to'atele. |
| 8. A mai 'oe. |
| 9. Mālosi i tātā fatu. |

TASK

Counting and using numbers

- Count from 1 to 100
- Ask how many for things and people
- Ask/State numbers in Samoan

LITERAL TRANSLATIONS

tasi	- one	ono	- six
lua	- two	fitu	- seven
tolu	- three	valu	- eight
fā	- four	iva	- nine
lima	- five	sefulu-	ten

2 Ask how many things/or people

E to'afia tama? How many boys? Used with people
How many boys

GRAMMAR NOTES

E tasi le i'a	- There is one fish
E to'atele tagata	- There are many people
E tele pu'a	- There are many job

CUSTOMARY COUNTING

Counting words are used in various cultural contexts and it is interesting to find a whole new vocabulary for counting based on what it is that is being counted. Samoa has special counting words for taro, cooked fish, crabs or lobster, mats and people as well as polite words for food items to be counted. Examples of situations using this special form counting are:

1 The collection of food for guests or the pastor in which each family may be asked to provide "limagamata, limagaafi ma le vailolo" or five taro, five bundles of fish and a drinking coconut.

2 The announcement to a group of matai gathered for their Sunday meal of the food baskets brought by each one. A basket containing a chicken, a fish, two lobsters and taro would be announced as containing "tasi le taailepaepae, tasi le filiga, luagatu'e ma fuauli."

Other examples are numerous and you will hear them being called out in a loud voice by someone standing near the house at certain special occasions. Public recognition of gifts or contributions is a form of appreciation as well as a formalized polite way to let others know what has been contributed.

A list of customary counting words follows:

Talo	1	- tasigamata	I'a	1	- tasigalau
	2	- luagamata		2	- luagalau
	3	- tolugamata		3	- tolugalau
	4	- fagamata		10	- lauagafulu
	5	- limagamata		20	- laulua
	6	- onogamata		100	- lauselau
	7	- fitugamata			
	8	- valugamata			
	9	- ivagamata			
	10	- matāgafulu	Paa Poo Ula		
	11	- matāgafulu ma le tasi	1	- tasigatu'e	
	12	- matāgafulu ma le lua	2	- luagatu'e	
	20	- matalua	3	- tolugatu'e	
	30	- matatolu	10	- tu'eagafulu	
	100	- mataselau	20	- tu'elua	
			100	- tu'eselau	
Afi	1	- tasigaafi			
	2	- luagaafi			
	3	- tolugaafi	Fala or Ulumoega		
	10	- afftagafulu	50	- ululima	
	20	- afflua	100	- uluselau	
	100	- affselau			
Tagata					
	1	- to'atasi	10	- to'asefulu	
	2	- to'alua	100	- to'aselau	
	3	- to'atolu	many	- to'atele	

These counting words are also used in cultural presentation of gifts including laulautasi and aiava which will be discussed in a later lesson.

WORKSHEET Using Numbers

A Write from one to ten in words

1	_____	6	_____
2	_____	7	_____
3	_____	8	_____
4	_____	9	_____
5	_____	10	_____

B Finish these sentences

1	E sefulu o'u _____
2	O lā tātou vasega e _____
3	O le vaiaso e _____ aso
4	E _____ aso o Mati
5	O le taseni e _____

C Write Samoan customary way of counting for the following

1	5 fish	_____
2	6 crabs	_____
3	3 people	_____
4	10 taros	_____
5	5 sleeping mats	_____

D Match the numerals with the written number

1	108	a	tolu selau onosefulu iva
2	251	b	valu afe iva selau fitusefulu ono
3	369	c	afe ma le fitusefulu fa
4	1074	d	selau ma le valu
5	8976	e	lima afe valu selau ma le lua
		f	lua selau limasefulu tasi
		g	iva selau ma le tasi

E Write these tala amounts in words

1	\$28.50	_____
2	\$174.00	_____
3	\$1500.00	_____
4	\$17.75	_____
5	\$14.57	_____

F Answer these questions using info about your family or home Use your dictionary to find meanings of words.

1	E to'afia le 'āiga?
2	E to'afia tamaiti?
3	E to'afia le fānau a lou tinā?
4	E to'afia ou uso/tuagane?
5	E to'afia ou uso/tuafafine?
6	E fia potumoe?
7	E fia nofoa?
8	E fia pou o le fale?
9	E fia pua'a a le 'āiga?
10	E fia ipu mālamalama i totonu o le sefe?

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LESSON 7

TOPIC:

Telling Time

TASK:

Ask and respond to questions about time in Samoa

COMPETENCIES:

Describe Samoans traditional way of telling time
Ask and respond to questions about time

SAMOAN LITERAL TRANSLATION	ENGLISH
1. Ask about time	
Ua tā le fia? TM strike the how many	What time is it?
O le ā lau taimi? what your time	What is your time?
Ua tā se fia? TM strike article how many	About what time is it?
2. State the time	
Ua tā le sefulu Ua 'afa le lima Ua kuata e te'a ai le lima Ua toe lima minute i le ono Toetiiti tā le iva	It is ten o'clock It is five thirty It is quarter past five It is five minutes before six It is almost nine o'clock
3. Ask what time something will happen	
O le ā le taimi o le tē? what the time of the tea	What time is the tea break?
O le ā le taimi o le fono? what the time of the meeting	What time is the meeting?

VOCABULARY

uati	- watch/clock	tū'ua	- dismiss/school break up
ta	- strike	ṛṛṇava	- finish work
fia	- much, many	'āmata	- begin, start
sēkone	- second	ā'oga	- school
mīnute	- minute		
tītūā	- hour		
ua te'a ai	- past		
ua toe	- before		
afa	- half		
kuata	- quarter		
taiṁi	- time		
toeitiiti	- almost		

CULTURE HANDOUT

TELLING TIME

Coming from a time-oriented, time-conscious society to the world of the South Pacific will undoubtedly cause some frustrations for the hustling, bustling American. Buses will no longer run on schedules and pass by a given place at some exact minute. Classes will not dismiss themselves after a given number of minutes if the teacher does not show. No Samoan will talk of wasting time, for here is a culture where watches have only recently (between 100 - 150 years ago been introduced by the palagi.

Samoan's traditional way of telling time used the sun during the day and roosters at night. During day time is shown by the position of the sun:

<u>Day</u>	oso le lā	- sunrise
	maualuga le lā	- morning
	tūtonu le lā	- noon
	sipa le lā	- early afternoon
	taugagaifo le lā	- late afternoon
	tauafiafi	- evening
	goto le lā	- sunset
<u>Night</u>	moa vini vale	- around 11:00 p.m
	moa folau	- around 1:00 a.m
	moa muamua	- around 3:00 a.m
	moa e lua	- around 4:00 a.m
	moa tolu	- predawn
	moa vini lauso'o	- dawn or day break

If a rooster crows in the early evening as families prepare for lotu, Samoans stop and listen for a reply. If no other rooster answers this moa may be considered bad luck and quickly find its way into the soup pot.

Perhaps a further insight into time orientation may be gained by comparing the numbers on a palagi watch, accurate to the second, with the times on the Samoan clock. These numbers are taeao (morning), aoauli (afternoon), afiafi (early evening), afiafi pō (late evening), pō (night), vaveao (dawn), taeao sesegi (early morning).

Other terms relate time to activities in the village. In the evening when crickets chirp (tagi ālisi), villager light their lamps (ula o afi) and prepare for their evening service (faigālotu) and meal (taligāsua). Then comes the period of conversation (alaalafaga and faasausauga) before it is time to spread the mats for the night (fa'ata'oto moega). By then, it is nearly midnight (valuāpō). The morning star (fetūao) and the evening star (tapuītea) are also known. The time of night when the moon is directly overhead indicates that the tide is low. The eyes of a cat also help Samoans know about the condition of the tide for the size of cat's pupil varies with the tide.

The length of the day varies by little more than one hour throughout the year but during the months when the sun rises before six a.m., you will hear the phrase "Ua tuai le taimi". It is then that the time of the clock is too slow for Samoans whose traditional day begins with sunrise. In the months of May and June when one can sleep until half past six without being disturbed by the sun, time is said to be quick, "Ua vave le taimi" and both people and buses tend to be late.

During your stay in Samoa you will hear much about "Samoan time". You will experience numerous feelings about the pace of living and orientation to time, but most probably you will discover a new depth of patience.

WORKSHEET

TELLING TIME

A. Draw clocks to show these times.

- a) Ua tā le 10.
- c) Ua afa le 4.
- i) Ua kuata e te'a ai le 12.
- o) Ua toe lima minute i le 6.
- u) Ua sefululima minute e te'a ai le 2.

B. Answer the questions according to the clock.

C. Draw lines to match the Samoans to their English translations.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ua tā le iva. | a) It's quarter to eight. |
| 2. Ua afa le lima. | b) It's nine o'clock. |
| 3. Ua lima minute e te'a ai le fitu. | c) It's half past five. |
| 4. Ua toe kuata i le 8. | d) It's five minutes past seven. |
| 5. Ua 30 minute e te'a ai le sefulu. | e) It's thirty minutes past ten. |

D. Say these times.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) 8:45 | e) 11:55 |
| b) 10:40 | f) 3:20 |
| c) 7:35 | g) 5:50 |
| d) 2:30 | h) 4:30 |

LESSON 8
SITUATION
TOPIC
TASK

At the village shop/market
 Shopping
 Buying from market or shop

COMPETENCIES:

Ask for/about items
 Ask what things are
 Ask for prices of various items
 Clarify price, and say expensive or cheap
 Buy everyday needed items

SAMOAN
LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1. Ask for/about items

O maua ni lole?
 (Tm) get some candies

Do you have any candies?

E iai ni lole?
 (Tm) have some candies

Have you any candies?

Aumai sa'u peni fa'amolemole
 bring my pen please

May I have a pen please?

Aumai ni peni se lua.
 bring two pens

May I have two pens.

2. Ask what something is

O le ā le mea lea?
 What the thing this

What is this thing?

O ā mea ia?
 What things these

What are these (things)?

3. State what something is

O le peni
 (Tm) the pen
 O peni
 (Tm) pen

It is a pen

They are pens

4. State availability of items

Ioe e luasefulu sene
 Yes (Tm) 20 cents

Yes, twenty cents.

Tele
 many

Many

Lēai

No

'Ua 'uma
 (Tm) finish

We are out

5. Ask for prices of items

E fia le fusipī?

(Tm) how much the bundle of peas

O le ā le tau o le fusipī?

What the price of the bundle of peas

6. State prices of items

E tālā luasefulu sene

(TM) dollar twenty cent

E lua tālā le tau

(TM) two dollar the price

Lima tālā

Five tālā

How much is the bundle of peas?

What is the price of bundle of peas?

It is a dollar twenty sene

The price is \$2.00

Five dollars

SHOP VOCABULARY

Nouns

'api faitusi	- writing pad	tauau pŋpŋ	- turkey wings
teutusi	- envelope	saimini	- ramen noodles
suka	- sugar	apa fuālā'au	- tinned fruit/ vegetable
araisa	- rice	mea tulinamu	- mosquito coil
māsima	- salt	mea fa'apipī	- band aid
aniani	- onion	ma'a mōlī uila	- battery
falaoamata	- flour	peni	- pen
pata	- butter	penitala	- pencil
pulumu fulunifo	- tooth brush	matātafi	- razor blade
meafulunifo	- tooth paste	pepa faleuila	- toilet paper
faguinu	- soft drink	pauta tāmea	- washing powder
fagupia	- beer	fasimoli tāmea	- laundry soap
sikaleti	- cigarette	fagu kofe	- jar of coffee
afitusi	- matches	'apasusu suāvaia	- tinned milk
pepa keke	- package of cookies	fale'oloa	- shop
māmoe	- mutton	'oloa	- goods
si'usi'u pŋpŋ	- turkey tail	lolo	- lollies
fasi povi	- beef		

Verbs

mana'o	- want
maua	- have
fa'atau	- buy
'auma'i	- bring
iai	- have
'uma	- finish

Quantities

pauna	- pound
fagu	- jar/bottle
apa	- tin
tāseni	- dozen
iata	- yard
gafa	- two yards

MARKET VOCABULARY:

Vegetables

kāpisi	- cabbage
pŋ	- bean
meloni	- melon
kukama	- cucumber
isaraeliu	- egg plant
soko	- choko
aniani	- onions
kāpisi vai	- water cress
kāpisi saina	- Chinese cabbage
maukeni	- pumpkin
tamāto	- tomato
kāroti	- carrot
pepa	- green pepper
kāpisi lāpotopoto	- head cabbage

Fruits

ku'ava	- guava
esi	- papaya
moli	- orange
fala'aina	- pineapple
sasalapa	- sour sop
'āvoka	- avocado
fa'i pula	- ripe banana
mago	- mango
vŋ	- otaheite apple
vŋneta	- star apple

Quantities:

fusi	- bundle of
fa'aputuga	- pile of
pepa	- paper of
ta'itasi	- single
'ato	- basket of
ofu	- food wrapped in leaves
fagu	- bottle of

Handicrafts

pate	- cricket bat
'ietōga	- fine mat
salu tū	- broom
salu lima	- hand broom
fala	- mat
'ulā pule	- shell necklace
titi fulumoa	- feather wristband (kilt)
pule	- conch shell
foafoa	- conch shell
siapo	- tapa cloth
laulau mea'ai	- food mat
falalili'i	- sleeping mat
pūlou	- hat
ili	- fan

Cooked Food

'aiga	- meal
panikeke	- pancake
'aiga māmoe	- mutton
sapasui	- chop-suey
supo	- soup
'aiga i'a	- fish meal
araisa	- rice

Raw Sea Food

fagusea	- sea cucumber
'ofu 'alu'alu	- jelly fish
'ofu limu	- seaweed
'ofu palolo	- palolo
'ofu gau	- slugs (sea)

Other items

tapa'a	- Samoan tobacco
masoā	- starch
fiu	- ginger
'ava	- kava
tau	- leaves for covering umu
tauaga	- strainer
lopa	- Samoan peanuts

Baked Food

tau fa'i	- baked bananas
tau 'ulu	- baked breadfruit
tau talo	- baked taro
palusami	- palusami
fa'iai pusi	- eel in cocount cream
fa'iai fe'e	- octopus in cocount cream

Fish

tau iā	- string of fish
tau pusi	- string of eel
pa'a	- crab
fe'e	- octopus
ula	- lobster

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CULTURE NOTE

SHOPPING IN SAMOA

Observations reveal that even counting and measurement have some interesting Samoanizations. Watch a Samoan child do a simple addition problem using his fingers or a lady measure the width of her fine mat using her feet. Material is sold by the gafa, a measurement equal to two yards and enough for a standard size lavalava. The village shopkeeper will sell a single onion, a few cigarettes, a forty sene piece of butter or a Vailima bottle of kerosene while many Apia shops sell pre-measured bags of items such as sugar, flour and salt. Food items in the market are sold in numerous ways.

tau talo	- pile of taro
'ato esi	- basket of papaya
pepa tamato	- bag of tomatoes
fusi pŋ	- bundle of beans
'aufai	- bunch of bananas
tāsene fuāmoa	- dozen eggs
fili tapa'a	- strand of tobacco
fagu sea	- bottle of sea cucumbers

You may shop in the New Market, the Fish Market, modern supermakets, or a small family/village shop. Newspapers and handicrafts are sold in front of shops like Morris Hedstrom's. Street vendors, young and old, sell newspapers, raffle tickets, handicrafts, ula, food items and fruit.

Bargaining for a better price is not customary but repeated buying from a vendor will have its small rewards like getting eggs when none are to be had or an extra mango. If the price is expensive a simple "Faafetai" is much more appropriate than a comment "Taugata tele". Saturday morning is the big market day. If you shop then, you experience will always be cultural and sometimes puzzling.

WORKSHEET: Buying from village shop

A Match these words and their meanings

- | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------|
| _____ | 1. shop or store | a. maua |
| _____ | 2. shopkeeper | b. 'oloa |
| _____ | 3. price | c. fa'atauolua |
| _____ | 4. how much | d. fa'atau mai |
| _____ | 5. to want | e. taugōfie |
| _____ | 6. expensive | f. taugata |
| _____ | 7. cheap | g. e fia |
| _____ | 8. matches | h. fale'oloa |
| _____ | 9. goods | i. tau |
| _____ | 10. buy | j. mana'o |
| _____ | 11. soft drink | k. faguinu |
| | | l. afitusi |

B Answer these questions

1. E iai se mea e te mana'o ai?
2. E fia i le fagupia?
3. O le ā le tau o le pepa sikaleti?
4. E taugōfie le Vailima po o le San Miguel?
5. E maua se afitusi?

C Use these words in sentences

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. aumai | 3. maua |
| 2. taugōfie | 4. fa'amolemole |
| 5. tau | |

D Write five questions to ask at the village shop. Use these questions at the Shop

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

E List at least 10 items that you find in a village shop.

LESSON 9

SITUATION: At a Samoan Family
TOPIC: Socializing
TASK: Meeting personal needs

COMPETENCIES:

- Ask questions using where
- State where something is
- Request items needed
- State desire
- Excuse oneself from family
- Ask for Samoan/English word for something
- Ask people to repeat/speak slowly
- State one does not understand
- Ask about rules of language

SAMOAN LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1. Ask questions using where

O fea le peni fa'amolemole?
where the pen please

Where's the pen please?

O fea le faleuila fa'amolemole?
where toilet please

Where's the toilet please?

2. State where something is

O lā e i tua o le fale
Tpm there at back of the house
(locative)

It's at the back of the house

O lā e i luga o le laulau
Tpm there on top of the table

It's on the table

3. Request items needed

E iai se peni fa'amolemole?
(Tm) is a pen please

Is there any pen please?

Fa'amolemole aumai se peni (item)?
please bring a pen

Please bring me a pen?

4. State desire

Ou te fia alu i Savaii
I (Tm) want to go to Savaii

I want to go to Savaii

Ua ou fia moe
(Tm) I want to sleep

I want to sleep

5. Excuse oneself from family

Fa'amolemole ou te fia alu i Apia
please I (Tm) want go to Apia
ia Sione
i le faleuila

Malie lou loto
pleased your will

Ou te alu i le māketi
I (Tm) want go to the market
ia Sione
i Apia

6. Ask Samoan/English word for something

O le ā le fa'asamoa o le chair?
what the Samoan of the word chair

7. Ask people to repeat/speak slowly

Toe fai fa'amolemole
repeat say please

Fa'agesegese fa'amolemole
Slowly please

8. State one does not understand

Ou te lē mālamalama
I (Tm) not understand

Please I want to go to Apia

to Johns
to the toilet

Excuse me please

I'm going to the market

to Johns
to Apia

What is the Samoan for chair?

Repeat please
Say it again please

Slowly please

I do not understand.

VOCABULARY:

Place Nouns

faleuila	- toilet
faletā'ele	- bathroom
paipa	- tap
vaitā'ele	- bathing pool
sami	- sea/ocean
potumoe	- bedroom

Other Nouns

mōmūila	- flashlight
solotā'ele	- towel
fasimoli	- soap
pepa faleuila	- toilet paper
fa'amalu	- umbrella
ipu vai	- cup of water
ie lavalava	- lavalava
laulau	- table
nofoa	- chair

Verbs

moe	- sleep
alu	- go
inu	- drink
mālōlō	- rest
aumai	- bring
fai	- do
tautala	- speak
mālamalama	- understand

Locative Words

i tua	- behind
i luma	- in front of
i totonu	- inside
i fafo	- outside
i luga	- on/on top
lalo	- under

Question Words

O fea	- where
O le ā	- what (sing)
E iai	- do you have

Other Words

faāgesegese	- slowly
fa'amolemole	- please
lē	- negative
toe	- again

GRAMMAR NOTES:

La e It's a structure for indicating where something is (location).

It is not easy to give an exact translation of la in the structure o la e except to say that it refers back to the noun being talked about.

O Apulu la e i Apia - Apulu is in Apia

Fia Want to

Fia is an auxiliary or helping verb. It is always followed by a verb.
e.g. Ou te fia inu coke - I want to drink coke.

However, if you remove the noun "coke", the sentence structure changes.
Ua ou fia inu - I am thirsty (no noun used)

Fia cannot be used by itself for if you say Ou te fia coke - it means I want to be a coke. Mana'o should be used instead of fia in that case or add inu (drink) eg. ou te fia inu coke.

CULTURE NOTE:

While living with your Samoan families, you will perhaps live or visit in a traditional Samoan fale which has some important positions and even though a fale has no doors or windows it is important to be aware of certain things. The front of the house is known as talaluma and the back talatua. The ends are the tala. Matai and faifeau enter from the front, other less important people use the back to enter (ui mai tua). Guests also enter from the front and sit in the front on a mat or chair that will often be pointed out. The high chiefs enter from the front and sit at the tala. Once a PCV is accepted by a family and accustomed to the culture it may be appropriate to enter from the back.

There are several significant points of etiquette relating to a Samoan fale. One always sits down properly before talking. If you wish to talk to someone or give message to someone in the house, sit side-legged in the doorway or have the person come outside. It is not polite to stand to give a message. If you talk from outside there are words to excuse yourself for talking and standing such as "Tautala tū atu." If the person you wish to visit is not in the house, ask politely where he is. If he is i tua (at the back) walk around the house to see him, never walk through a Samoan fale even though you may be invited or persuaded to do so.

WORKSHEET : Meeting personal needs

A Translate into Samoan

- 1 Where's the toilet?
- 2 It's at the back of the house.
- 3 Where's my umbrella?
- 4 It's on the table.
- 5 Do you have a flashlight please?
- 6 Please, bring a cup of water.

B 1. Write five questions using "Where"

2. Write answers to your questions

C Match "A" column to "B" column

"A"

- 1 What is the Samoan for toilet paper?
- 2 Slowly please.
- 3 I do not understand.
- 4 What's the English for fasimoli?

"B"

- a Ou te lē mālmalama
- b O le ā le fa'asamoa o le toilet paper?
- c O le ā le fa'asamoa o le toilet paper?
- d Fa'agesegese fa'amolemole
- e O le ā le faapalagi o le fasimoli?

D Mark things that you need from the list below when taking a shower in an open tap or a bathing pool.

1. paipa, fa'amalu, solotā'ele, mōmūila, nofoa, fasimoli, ie lavalava, sami, vaitā'ele, ipuvai.
2. Use these words in your own sentences.

E. Filling spaces.

Choose the correct word to fill the spaces.
(fasimoli, paipa, tua, malie, te, fa'amolemole, 'ou)

_____ lou loto, _____ fia tā'ele, o fea le _____?
Ia e o _____ o le fale, _____ aumai se _____.

LESSON 10

TOPIC:

Locative Bases

COMPETENCIES:

Learners will be able to speak using:

Locative bases words

Structure for locating objects

Prefix for counting people

SAMOAN

- O le peni lā e i totonu o le pusa.
- O le tusi siaki lā e i luga o le pusa.
- O le tupe lā e i lalo o le kāpoti.
- O le ta'avale lā e i fafo.

Question words (Where)

- O fea le peni?
- O lā e i tafatafa o le pusa

- O fea le pule?
- O lā e i totonu.
- O lā e i fafo.

Question words (Who)

- O ai lā e i fafo?
- O Silao lā e i fafo?

- O ai lā e i lalo?
- O le aveta'avale lā e i lalo.

Questions using prefixes.

- E to'afia lā e i totonu?
- E to'atele lā e i totonu.
- E to'atasi lā e i totonu.

ENGLISH

- The pen is inside the box.
- The check book is on the box.
- The money is under the cupboard.
- The vehicle is outside.

- Where is the pen?
- It's beside the box.

- Where's the boss?
- He's inside.
- He's outside.

- Who is outside?
- Silao is outside
- Who is downstairs?
- The driver is downstairs.

- How many people inside?
- There are many people inside.
- One person is inside.

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| kāpoti | - cupboard |
| aveta'avale | - driver |
| to'afia | - number of people |
| to'atele | - many people |
| to'atasi | - one person |
| pule | - boss |

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| i totonu | - inside |
| i luga | - above |
| i tafatafa | - beside |
| tua | - behind |
| ile vā | - between |
| i fafo | - outside |
| i lalo | - under |
| i luma | - in front |

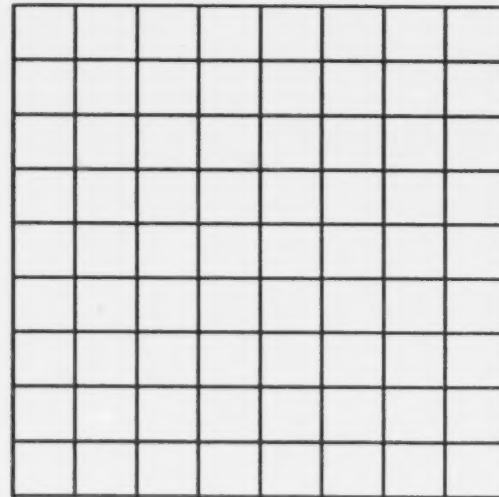
WORKSHEET

TOPIC

LOCATIVE BASES

A. WORD PUZZLE

1. inside
2. beside
3. on top
4. near
5. under
6. behind
7. in front
8. outside



NB. The preposition "i" which usually comes before the given locative words, does not include within the puzzle.

B. Make "simple commands" using the following locative words and be able to demonstrate commands when discussed in class.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| a) i luga | f) i luma |
| b) i fafo | g) i tua |
| c) i tafatafa | |
| d) i lalo | |
| e) i totonu | |

C. Answer the following questions using the diagram given below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 'O fea tagata? | _____ |
| 'O fea le paipa? | _____ |
| 'O fea le moa? | _____ |
| 'O fea le niu? | _____ |
| 'O fea le pasi? | _____ |
| 'O fea pua'a? | _____ |
| 'O ā mea 'o lā e i luga o le ata? | _____ |
| 'O ā mea 'o lā e i fafo o le fale? | _____ |
| 'O ā mea 'o lā e i totonu o le fale? | _____ |

LESSON 11

TOPIC:

Giving Commands.

COMPETENCIES:

Give and follow simple commands
Make negative commands
Give simple warnings
Report simple commands to someone else

SAMOAN LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1. Give and follow simple commands

Savali i fafo.
walk to outside

Walk outside.

Tapuni le faitoto'a.
Close the door

Close the door.

Tusi lou igoa i le laupapa.
write your name on the blackboard

Write your name on the blackboard.

'Ave le tusi iā Silao.
take the book to Silao

Take the book to Silao.

Tu'u le 'ato i luga o le laulau.
put the bag on top of the table

Put the bag on the table.

2. Make negative commands

'Aua le pepelo.
don't the lie

Don't lie.

Tāofi le pisa.
stop the noise

Stop making noise.

Tu'u le paluvala.
stop the swearing

Stop swearing.

Sōia le ta'alo.
don't the play

Don't play.

'Aua/Sōia/Tu'u/Tāofi

(Same meaning in this construction)

3. Give simple warnings

Va'ai 'oe i pa'ū.
watch you to fall

Watch out you'll fall.

Fa'aeteete i le 'auala.
be careful on the road

Be careful on the road.

Va'ai 'oe i lavea i le ta'avale
watch you hurt on the car

Watch out or you'll be hurt by the car/
knife/scissors.

Va'ai 'oe i se'e.
watch you to slip

Watch out you'll slip.

4. Ask about or report simple commands to someone else

Na fai mai e ā le faiā'oga?

What did the teacher say?

(Tm) say to me to what the teacher

O le ā lana tala?

What did he/she say?

what his story

Na fai mai le faiā'oga e tapuni le

The teacher said to close the door.

(Tm) say to me the teacher to close the
faitoto'a.

door

VOCABULARY:

Verbs

savali
'ave
tusi
tapuni
tu'u
'aumai
ta'alo
gaoi
pa'ō

- walk
- take
- write
- close
- put/place
- bring
- play
- steal
- make noise

tu'u
'aua
sōia
tāofi
tope
va'ai
pepelo
paluvale
pisa

- don't
- don't
- stop
- stop
- be quick
- watch out
- lie
- swear
- talking

WORKSHEET

Giving Commands

A. Write five commands

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

B Fill in the blanks using command words

1. _____ le naifi ne'i 'ē lavea.
2. Se _____ ne'i ta'e le ipu.
3. _____ le pisapisaō.
4. _____ pea le tama.
5. _____ le ulaula.

C Translate the commands in 'B'

D Match these commands and their meanings

- | | | | | |
|---|-------|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | ----- | Tāofi le pasi | a | Don't be full. |
| 2 | ----- | Fa'aeteete iā te ia. | b | Beware of him. |
| 3 | ----- | Tu'u pea a'u. | c | Stop the noise. |
| 4 | ----- | Sōia le tomumu. | d | Leave me alone. |
| 5 | ----- | Va'ai 'oe i se'e. | e | Stop complaining. |
| | | | f | Watch out you'll slip. |
| | | | g | Stop the bus |

E. Follow these instructions

- 1 Tusi se tāfatolu.
- 2 Tusi se li'o i totonu o le tāfatolu.
- 3 Tusi lou setete i totonu o le li'o.
- 4 Tusi lou igoa i lalo o le tāfatolu.
- 5 Vase le laina i lalo o lou igoa.

GIVING COMMANDS

Homework Activities

- A. Write down some commands you'll observe or hear somewhere or your home.

- B. What are some commands you can say and practice without looking at your notes.

- C. Write commands by using these pictures.
 - 1.

 - 2.

 - 3.

 - 4.

LESSON 12**TOPIC:**

Tenses

TASK:

Using correct tenses of verbs

COMPETENCIES:

Use tense markers appropriately with and without pronouns
 Ask questions using various tense markers
 Respond to questions

SAMOAN**ENGLISH**1. Use tense markers without pronouns in statements

O le 'ā savali Sione

Sione will walk.

'Ua savali Sione.

Sione is just starting to walk.
 Sione has walked.

O lo'o savali Sione.

Sione is still walking.

Sa savali Sione.

Sione walked.

2. Ask questions using tense markers

'Ā savali Sione?

Will Sione walk?

Ua savali Sione?

Is Sione walking now?

'O savali Sione?

Is Sione still walking?

Sa savali Sione?

Did Sione walk?

E savali Sione?

Does Sione walk?

3. Respond to question in positive and negative

Ioe, o le 'ā savali Sione.

Yes, Sione will walk.

Lēai, o le 'ā le savali Sione.

No, Sione will not walk.

Ioe, ua savali Sione.

Yes, Sione is walking now.

Lēai, e le'i savali Sione.

No, Sione is not walking now.

Ioe, o lo'o savali Sione.

Yes, Sione is continually walking.

Lēai, e le'o savali Sione.

No, Sione is not walking.

Ioe, sa savali Sione.

Yes, Sione walked.

Lēai, e le'i savali Sione.

No, Sione didn't walk.

Ioe, e savali Sione.

Yes, Sione walks.

Lēai, e lē savali Sione.

No, Sione doesn't walk.

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4. Ask and respond to tenses using with Pronouns

'Ā 'ē savali?

Will you walk?

Ioe, o le 'a 'ou savali.

Yes, I will walk.

Lēai, o le 'ā ou lē savali.

No, I will not walk.

Ua 'ē savali?

Are you walking now?
Have you walked?

Ioe, ua 'ou savali.

Yes, I am walking now.

Lēai, 'ou te le'i savali.

No, I am not walking.
No, I haven't walked.

O 'ē savali?

Are you still walking?

Ioe, o lo'o o'u savali.

Yes, I am still walking.

Lēai, ou te le'o savali.

No, I am not walking now.

Sa 'ē savali?

Did you walk?

Ioe, sa 'ou savali.

Yes, I walked.

Lēai, 'ou te le'i savali.

No, I did not walk.

E te savali?

Do you walk?

Ioe, 'ou te savali.

Yes, I walk.

Lēai, 'ou te lē savali.

No, I don't walk.

VOCABULARY:

Verb & Plural form

alu	- go (o)
sau	- come (omai)
tā'ele	- shower (tae'ele)
pese	- sing (pepese)
siva	- dance (sisiva)
ta'alo	- play (ta'a'alo)
moe	- sleep (momoe)
'a'au	- swim (feausi)
fāgota	- to fish (fagogota)
galue	- to work (galulue)

Dependent Pronouns

'ou	- I
'e	- You
na	- he/she
tā	- we (dual incl)
mā	- we (dual incl)
lua	- you (dual)
lā	- we (plu incl)
tātou	- we (plu incl)
mātou	- we (plu galue)
tou	- you (plural)
lātou	- they (plural)

WORKSHEET

TOPIC: TENSES

ACTIVITIES:

A. Translate these sentences into Samoan.

1. Sione will walk.
2. Sione will go.
3. Sione will sleep.
4. Sione will sing.
5. Sione will eat.
6. Sione will work.
7. Sione will come.

B. Respond to these questions in positive and negative.

1. 'Ā savali Toma?
2. 'Ā tā'ele Toma?
3. O moe Toma?
4. Sa 'ai Toma?
5. E alu Toma?

C. Correct these sentences.

1. O le 'ā mā'ua alu ananafi.
2. E fia tā'ele a'u.
3. Sa 'ai tagata e tolu i le fale'aiga.
4. Sa mātou te le'i sau le Aso Faraile.
5. Sa 'e sau lo'u tamā i le Mati tausaga nei.

D. Match Column A with Column B.

A

1. When did you come to Samoa?
2. Was the food cooked?
3. I will say grace.
4. Have you had enough (food)?
5. What did you do?
6. Has Sina gone?

B

- A. Ua alu Sina?
- B. O ā au mea sa fai?
- C. Na 'e sau anafea i Samoa?
- D. Ua vela le mea'ai?
- E. O le ā fai le lotu.
- F. Ua 'ē laulelei?

LESSON 13
SITUATION
TOPIC
TASK

On the road in the village
 Socializing
 Conversing on the Road

COMPETENCIES

Greet/Respond
 Ask and respond to where someone had been
 Take leave
 State where one is going
 State when one will return
 Wish others well

SAMOAN
LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1 Greet someone you know on the road

Mālō
 Hi

Hi

Mālō fo'i
 Hi also

Hello too

2 Ask and respond to where one had been going

O fea sa e i ai?
 where tm you to be

Where have you been?

Sa 'ou alu i le fale'olua.
 (Tm) I go to the store

I went to the store.

Sa 'ou fa'atau.
 (Tm) I shop

I was shopping.

Sa ē fa'atau?
 (Tm) you shop

Did you shop?

3 Ask where one is going

'Ā 'ē alu i fea?
 (Tm) you go where

Where are you going?

'Ā fa'apēfea?
 (Tm) How

Where are you going?

'Ā 'ē alu?
 (Tm) you go

Are you going now?

4 Give reasons for leaving

'Ou te alu i le fale'olua.
 I (Tm) go to the store

I am going to the store.

'Ou te alu atu i 'ō.
 I (Tm) go to

I am going over there.

'Ou te alu atu i la'u fe'au
 I (Tm) go tq my errand

I am going on my errand

5 Ask/State when one will return

O le ā le taimi 'e te sau ai?
What the time you (Tm) come

'E te vave sau?
You (Tm) soon come

O le fā.
(Tpm) four

What time are you coming back?

Do you come back soon?

About four o'clock.

6 Excuse oneself when leaving

Ia, so'u alu
Well I go

7 Wish others well

'Ia, ua lelei alu loa
OK Tm good go then

'Ia, alu loa.
Well go then

Manuia le aso.
Fine the day

Manuia foi le aso.
Fine also the day

Well, I'm going now

Ok fine go then

Ok, go then.

Have a good day.

Have a good day also.

VOCABULARY

Place/event

ma'umaga	- plantation
fe'au	- errand
fale'olua	- store
falema'i	- hospital
vai	- water
ā'oga	- school
siva	- dance
lotu	- church/service
galuega	- work
fono	- meeting
māketi	- market
lakapī	- rugby
voli	- volleyball
ta'aloga	- sports

Verbs

tā'ele	- shower
ta'alo	- play
tamo'e	- run
tāmea	- do laundry
fa'atau	- shop
pese	- singing
ā'oga	- school
alu	- go

Numbers used in telling time

1 - tasi	6 - ono	11 - sefulutasi
2 - lua	7 - fitu	12 - sefululua
3 - tolu	8 - valu	
4 - fā	9 - iva	
5 - lima	10 - sefulu	'afa - half

Direction words

i 'ō	there far
i 'ī	here very close

GRAMMAR NOTE

Fea	Where is a question word which can either start a question or come at the end of the question. It is preceded by a preposition 'i' when it appears at the end (i fea) and 'o' when it starts a question (O fea) i.e. 'A e alu i fea? O fea e te alu i ai? Both questions mean Where are you going?
Sa'u	Sa is the past tense marker and 'ou is the pronoun I. In the spoken language, people say sa'u instead of Sa 'ou
so'u se'i	Sei is the word for until, o'u (I) is used instead of 'ou' after so in spoken Samoan the two words are run together into
so'u.	
'Ia	Is equivalent to several English words like well, OK.
atu	away, out
away	atu generally denotes a literal or figurative movement from a particular position where the speaker is and in the direction of the person addressed. It is nearly the same as preposition to an English.
	Tautala tu atu - Talking to you while standing Ou te alu atu - I'm coming to you
alatu	Alu is the verb to go and atu indicates (towards) the direction or place needed. In the spoken language alatu is used instead of alu atu to mean I'm coming there. It refers to movement towards a place rather than from one.
mai	Particle which denotes a literal or figurative movement from a particular position towards the point where the speaker is. It refers to action towards speaker.
	Susu maia - Come to me Faitau mai tusi - Read me the books
ai	A relative particle which has no one single translation. It is used to refer to something that is implicitly understood or mentioned earlier in the sentence or conversation. Ai always follows the verb and often comes after the preposition i (to) when the action of the verb is directed to something or someone.
	'Ai' is also used with question words:
	where why when who O fea Aisea Afea (future) O ai Anafea (past)
'ai'	When verb comes in a question after such a question word, is used and it directly follows the verb. O fea e te nofo ai? - Where are you staying? Afea e te alu ai? - When are you going?

WORKSHEET: Conversing on the Road

A Match these words and their meaning

___ 1	falema'i	a	sing
___ 2	ta'alo	b	here
___ 3	i 'o	c	hello
___ 4	ta'aloga	d	time
___ 5	pese	e	hospital
___ 6	sau	f	run
___ 7	mālō	g	sports
___ 8	i 'i	h	there (far)
___ 9	taimi	i	come
___ 10	tamo'e	j	play

B Translate these sentences into English

- 1 Sa ou alu i le siva. _____
- 2 O le ā le taimi 'e te sau ai? _____
- 3 Ou te alu atu i la'u fe'au _____
- 4 'A fa'apēfea? _____
- 5 Manuia fo'i le aso _____
- 6 'Ia ua lelei, alu loa _____

C Uncramble these words and translate them into English

- | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------|
| 1 | aamet | _____ | _____ |
| 2 | calet | _____ | _____ |
| 3 | scep | _____ | _____ |
| 4 | kapila | _____ | _____ |
| 5 | galatoa | _____ | _____ |

D Make sentences using those words in C

E Finish these words

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) fale_____ | f) tā_____ |
| e) mai_____ | g) sefulu_____ |
| i) ta'a_____ | l) fale_____ |
| o) ga_____ | |
| u) fa'a_____ | |

F Write the words and give their English translations.

LESSON 14

SITUATION:

Talking with others

TOPIC:

Socializing

TASK:

Giving information about one's family

COMPETENCIES:

Greet/respond

Ask about one's family

Give information about one's family

SAMOAN

LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1. Greet and respond

Malō

good

Hello

Malō fo'i

good also

Hello to you

O ai fo'i lou igoa?

who also your name

What's your name again?

O Ana

(Tpm) Ana

It's Anne

2. Ask/give information about one's family

O soifua ou mātua?

(Tpm) alive your parents

Are your parents alive?

Ioe.

Yes

Yes.

Lēai, ua oti lo'u tamā/tinā.

No, my father/mother is dead.

No TM dead my father/mother

Lēai, ua feoti uma.

No Tm dead both

No, both dead.

O ai le igoa o lou tamā/tinā?

What the name your father/mother

What's your father's /mother's name?

O _____

It's _____

TPM _____

E to'afia ou uso?

how many your brother/sister

How many brothers/sisters do you have?

E to'atasi

I have one

E to'alua o'u tuagane/ae to'atasi lo'u uso

I have two brothers and a sister

(Tm) two my brother

ae my sister

E to'afia ou tuagane?

(Tm) many your brothers

How many brothers? .

E to'alua.

(Tm) two

Two.

E to'afia ou uso?
(Tm) many your sister

E lēai sou tuagane.
(Tm) no my brother

O ai le ulumatua/ui'i?
Who the eldest/youngest

O Toma
(Tpm)

E to'afia lau fānau?
(Tm) how many your children

E to'atolu la'u fānau.
(Tm) three my children

E to'afia tama?
(Tm) how many boys

E to'atasi le tama
(Tm) how many boy

E to'afia teine?
(Tm) many girls

E to'alua teine.
(Tm) two girls

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS VOCABULARY

Nouns

'āiga	- family
tamā	- father
tinā	- mother
atali'i	- son of father
afafine	- daughter of father
uso	- sister of a female
	- brother of a male
tuagane	- brother of a female
tuafafine	- sister of a male
fānau	- children
mātua	- parents
mother	
tama	- boy
teine	- girl
taule'ale'a	- untitled man
tamaloa	- married man
fafine	- married woman
ulumatua	- eldest

Verbs

ola	- alive
soifua	- alive (polite)
oti	- dead(singular)
feofi	- dead(plural)

How many sisters?

I don't have any.

Who is the eldest/youngest?

It's Tom

How many children do you
have?

I have three children

How many boys?

One boy

How many girls?

Two girls.

tamaiti'iti	- child
tagata matua	- adult
'olomatua	- elderly woman
toea'ina	- elderly man
O ai?	- Who
to'afia	- How many
tagata	- people
ulugali'i	- couple
ui'i	- youngest
tama tama	- son of mother
tama teine	- daughter of

ava	- wife
tane	- husband
to'alua	- spouse

Other words

lou	- your (sing)
lo'u	- my (sing)
o'u	- my (plural)
to'atasi	- one person
leai	- no

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Family Related Questions/Statements

The following sentences are good for practice, however, there are some different sentence structures and pronouns introduced eg. latou, ona. Ask your instructor if you want to work ahead.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| O ai le tamā o le 'āiga? | - Who is the father of the family? |
| O ai le uso o Siaki? | - Who is Siaki's brother? |
| O ai le āvā a Siaki? | - Who is Siaki's wife? |
| E to'afia uso o Siaki? | - How many brothers does Siaki have? |
| O ai tuafafine o Siaki? | - Who are the sisters of Siaki? |
| O Toma le tamā o le 'āiga | - Tom is the father of the family. |
| O Pili le uso o Siaki. | - Pili is the brother of Siaki. |
| O Sina le āvā a Siaki. | - Sina is the wife of Siaki. |
| E to'afā uso o Siaki. | - Siaki has four brothers. |
| O lo'u tamā o Ioane. | - My father is John. |
| O o'u tuafafine o Kathy ma Joan. | - Kathy and Joan are my sisters. |
| O ona tuafafine o Koni ma Mila. | - His sisters are Connie and Mila. |
| O lātou o le fānau a Site ma Meipo. | - They are the children of Site and Meipo. |
| O ia o lo'u tamā/tinā. | - He/She is my father/mother. |

GRAMMAR NOTES:

- 1 "O" usually appears at the beginning of questions and sentences and serves several grammatical functions. The following is an example of a topic marker:

- a Topic or Noun Marker: Usually begins sentences or questions in first sentence construction.

O Sina lo'u igoa. (Sina is my name) My name is Sina.

- b Tense Marker/Verb to be: usually begins questions or comes in sentences without verbs

O soifua ou mātua? Are your parents alive

- 2 Lou and lo'u are positive singular possessive pronouns as in:

O ai fo'i lou igoa?	What is your name again?
E to'atasi lo'u uso.	I have one brother/sister.

Ou and o'u are positive plural possessive pronouns as in:

O soifua ou mātua?	Are your parents alive?
E to'alua o'u uso.	I have two brothers/sisters.

- 3 Verb Tense O lo'o - expresses continuous action in the present. ('ing' verbs)

O lo'o moe Sefo Sefo is asleep (Sefo is sleeping)

When asking a question using this tense marker, drop lo'o and use only o.

O moe Sefo?	Is Sefo sleeping?
loe or Lēai.	Yes or No.

- 4 The prefix to'a is a classifying particle with numerals which is used in reference to people

E to'afā tama	There are four boys
E fā tusi	There are four books

When the question word e fia (How many) is used to ask about number of people to'a is also used.

E to'afia ou uso?	How many brothers do you have?
E fia au tusi?	How many books do you have?

CULTURAL HANDOUT

THE MATAI SYSTEM

The social structure of Samoa is based on the matai system which has served Samoa well for centuries. The matai system is intertwined with basic unit of Samoa society - the family. AIGA in Samoa is a very comprehensive term, including the nuclear family; members of the extended family and their spouses and children; and persons "adopted" into the family. The matai heads the aiga.

Families form the village community. A village is largely a self-governing unit controlled by the village council composed of chiefs and orators. With the exception of a few royal titles, such as the Malietoa, every matai title is recognized as belonging to a particular village.

Each matai controls his own family but matai titles vary in degrees of importance within the village. Some of the more important titles are recognized as belonging to the whole of Samoa. Knowledgeable Samoans understand the graduation of matai.

Matai are divided into chiefs (alii) and orators (tulafale or failauga). It is the duty of the orators to understand local history and tradition and to be able to use the orator language. The chiefs are given positions of respect, participate in decision making and village politics, and may occasionally give speeches or intervene in the faatau or meting out of punishments.

Apart from obligations to the village and district, the most important duty of every matai is to look after the family. The matai controls family lands and allocates its use.

Family members serve the matai (tautua) by cooking food and cultivating crops. In turn, they receive food, lodging and money as needed. Family members living away from the matai may be called upon to make contributions of food or money for church or family functions.

Although the matai may resemble a feudal baron who gave serfs protection in return for their service, the system differs in one important respect. Family members have a strong say in who becomes the matai. Usually direct heirs are the first to be considered but they are not always successful. Samoans believe "O le ala i le pule le tautua." (Service is the way to power.) Frequently one who has served the matai faithfully succeeds him. Discussions regarding matai titles are made on a consensus basis and sometimes difficult to reach. Once agreement is reached, plans are made for the saofa'i, the official feast marking the election. Cases in which agreement can not be reached are settled in the Land and Titles Court.

Not all matai live up to the standards set by the system. Members of the family can express dissatisfaction and seek recourse from the Registrar of the Land and Titles Court who may suspend or even remove the title.

The matai system is complex and pervasive. It remains a cornerstone of social structure. Change is inevitable but most Samoans want that change to be built gradually on existing foundations.

WORKSHEET

Giving Information about One's Family

A Put these in the dialogue order

O soifua ou mātua?
 O Sina.
 O ai le igoa o lou tamā?
 Malō foi.
 O Sefo.
 O ai fo'i lou igoa?
 Ioe.
 Malō.

B. Answer the questions using the picture below



1. O ai le tamā o le 'āiga?
2. O ai le uso o Mele?
3. E to'afia le 'āiga?
4. O ai tuagane o Mele ma Losa?
5. E to'afia le fānau a Sina?
6. O _____ le tuafafine o Toma.
7. O Mele le _____ o Losa.
8. O Simi le _____ o Tui
9. O _____ ma _____ mātua o le 'āiga.
10. O Simi le _____ o Losa.

C Answer these questions

1. O ai lou tamā?
2. O ai ou mātua?
3. E iai sou uso?
4. E to'afia ou tuagane?
5. E to'afia lou 'āiga Samoa?

D Fill in the spaces with correct words (ui'i, tane, atali'i, 'āiga, āvā, afafine, tuafafine, fānau)

1. E to'atele lo'u _____
2. O Sio o le _____ o Mele.
3. O Toma o le _____ o Sio.
4. O Pau 'o le _____ o le fānau.

E Translate these sentences in English

1. O ā mai le tinā o le 'āiga?
2. O Samu le ui'i.
3. O Sefo le tuagane o Malia.
4. O Ana le uso o Malia.
5. Ua oti le tamā o le 'āiga.
6. O Sefo le uso o Sione.
7. O Malia le tuafafine o Sione.

F. My Imaginary Family

1. Cut out pictures from a magazine to represent your imaginary family.
(paste these pictures on a sheet of paper)
2. Create a dialogue about your imaginary family using some of the words
in the vocabulary list.

1 Here are some sample questions you could ask your Samoan family to learn more about the family. Ask those questions and write the answers your family gives.

Bring these answers to your next class. (Design your questions or collect additional information if you can)

WEEK-END ACTIVITIES WITH YOUR FAMILY

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (a) O ai le matai o le 'āiga? | Who is the matai of the family? |
| (b) O ai le suafa o le tōalua o ____? | What is the name of his wife? |
| (c) E to'afia le 'āiga? | How many in the family? |
| (d) E to'afia lau fānau? | How many children do you have? |
| (e) O ai igoa o tamaiti? | What are the children's names? |
| (f) E to'afia ou uso? | How many |
| brothers/sisters do | you have? |
| (g) Ua 'ē fāaipoipo? | Are you |
| married? | |
| (h) O ai le igoa o lou tōalua? | What's your spouses name? |
2. Using above info, draw a diagram of your new family. Begin to observe the roles and responsibilities of family members.

3 Self Learning:

The family is the major foundation of social relationships in Samoa. Find out as much as you can about it. Some suggested questions you might like to get answers for are:

What is the usual family unit - parents and children only, or does it include grandparents, uncles and aunts? What are the lines of authority? Do relatives usually try to live in the same neighborhood, or is there much mobility?

Who disciplines the children? What kind of discipline is common in the homes? What are the norms of discipline? Who takes care of the children most of the time?

By the way, who names a child? How are names chosen? What special meanings do names have? Are nicknames used: Which ones? How are they acquired?

Develop a text that will enable you to ask questions and discuss the topic of family life.

4 Observe and learn as much as you can about roles and responsibilities in a Samoan family. Discuss this with your family. Here are some types of questions to ask:

What is the role of the matai?
How might matai's mother contribute to family?
What do you think the wage earners do with their salaries?
Who provides the food? Who cooks it? Who serves it?
Who might do washing? cutting grass? weeding plantation?
How might primary school children contribute? etc.

LESSON 15**SITUATION:****TOPIC;****TASK:**

At your family

Socializing

Talking about one's job

COMPETENCIES:

- Ask/state when one arrived
- Ask/state why one has come to Samoa
- Ask and answer questions about one's job and stay

SAMOAN**LITERAL TRANSLATION****ENGLISH**1. Ask and state when one arrived

Na 'ē sau anafea i Samoa?
(Tm) you come when to Samoa

When did you come to Samoa?

Na 'ou sau i le aso 1 o Tēsema
(Tm) come on the day 1st of December

I came on 1 December

2. Ask and state why one has come

'Aiseā ua 'e sau ai i Samoa?
Why (Tm) you come r/p to Samoa

Why did you come to Samoa?

O a'u o le pisikoa
TPM me the PCV

I am a Peace Corps Volunteer

E faigaluega/fesoasoani i Samoa
(Tm) work help in Samoa

To work/help Samoa.

3. Ask and state where one's job is

O fea e te faigaluega ai?
Where you (Tm) you work R/p

Where do you work?

Ou te fai'oga
I (Tm) teacher

I teach

I le _____
At the _____

At the _____

4. Ask/answer questions about one's stay in Samoa

E fia tausaga e te nofo ai i Samoa?
Tm many year you Tm stay in Samoa

How many years will you stay in
Samoa?

E lua.
(Tm) two

Two.

E te fiafia i Samoa?
You (Tm) happy in Samoa

Do you like Samoa?

Ioe
Lēai

Yes
No

VOCABULARY:

Nouns

faiāōga	- teacher
faiāōga faafaiāōga	- teacher trainer
su'esu'ega fa'ap.sinisi	- business studies
su'esu'ega o vaomatua	- forestry research

Verbs

faiāōga	- to teach
galue	- to work
faigaluega	- to work

Question Words

'anafea	- when (past)
āfea	- when (future)
'aiseā	- why
o fea	- where

Months

Ianuari	- January
Fepuari	- February
Mati	- March
Aperila	- April
Me	- May
Iuni	- June
Iulai	- July
Aokuso	- August
Sētema	- September
Oketopa	- October
Nōvema	- November
Tēsema	- December

GRAMMAR NOTES

'anafea	- (when past) ana by itself means past and fea means where "Anafea" is the question word for when in the past.
aso	- The date always comes before month when written in numbers day/month/year
se	- singular indefinite article (a) used in asking a question and negative statements in the singular
'inei	- here (large area)
O le ā	- simple future tense marker e.g. O le ā ou alu i Apia - I will go to Apia.
E/te	- e is the present immediate tense marker. It is substituted by the te when it is used with Dependent Pronouns and usually follows the pronoun e.g. E tāalo Sione - Sione plays Ou te tāalo - I play

Talking about one's job

WORKSHEET

A Fill in the blanks using your knowledge and experiences from the previous lessons taught.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Tālofa lau _____ Apulu | Tālofa lava _____ susuga. |
| 2. Mālō _____ soifua | Mālō _____ le _____ |
| 3. Na 'ē sau _____ i Samoa? | Na 'ou _____ i le aso _____ o _____ |
| 4. O le ā lau _____ e fai i _____? | O le _____ |
| 5. E _____ tausaga e te _____ ai i Samoa? | E _____ |

B. Write questions beginning with these words

1. 'Aiseā
2. O anafea
3. E fia
4. E to'afia
5. 'O fea

C. Translate these words into English.

1. faigaluega
2. nofo
3. lou
4. sau
5. fiafia

D. Give answers to your questions on "B"

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

E. Translate these questions:

1. Where will you work?
2. When did you come?
3. When will you go back?
4. Are you a teacher?
5. Are you happy?

F. Write your answers to the questions in E.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

LESSON 16

SITUATION:

TOPIC:

TASK:

In the village

Socializing

Meeting people of rank

COMPETENCIES:

Use and respond to formal greetings

Ask and state where one is going

Take leave

SAMOAN

ENGLISH

COMMENT

LITERAL TRANSLATION

1. Use and respond to formal greetings

Susū mai lau susuga (Welcome your Sir/Madam)	Welcome Sir/Madam	Respectful to any person
---	-------------------	--------------------------

Ia, lau susuga ma le faletua (your Sir and the wife)		Response to respected person and his wife
---	--	---

Afio mai lau afioga (Welcome your high chief)	Welcome Mr High Chief	Formal for high chief
--	-----------------------	-----------------------

Ia, lau afioga ma le faletua (your high chief and wife)		Response to high chief and his wife
--	--	-------------------------------------

Maliu mai lau tōfā (welcome your orator)	Welcome Mr. Orator	Formal for orator
---	--------------------	-------------------

Ia, lau tōfā ma le tausi (your orator and the wife)		Response to orator and his wife
--	--	---------------------------------

Mālō le soifua (good the health)	Good health (to you) (greetings)	Expression which always follows formal greetings
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--

Mālō fo'i le soifua (good too the health)	Good health (to you) (too)	
--	-------------------------------	--

2. Ask and state where one is going

'A fa'apēfea? Tm How	Where are you going?	Common greeting appropriate for chiefs
-------------------------	----------------------	--

'Ou te alu i 'ō. I Tm go to there	I'm going there.	Vague acceptable answer
--------------------------------------	------------------	-------------------------

'E te maliu i fea? you Tm go to there	Where are you heading ?	Ask an orator where he or she is going.
--	-------------------------	---

'Ou te alu i 'ole. I Tm heading to there	I'm heading over there.	
---	-------------------------	--

3. Take Leave

Ia, susū ia Okay <u>afio ia</u> <u>maliu ia</u> go	Continue on	Formal leave
---	-------------	--------------

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VOCABULARY

Susū	- respectful welcome word for pastors, teachers and guests - term of address for pastors, teachers and guests; also
Susuga	- appropriate for a person whose rank you do not know or an untitled person in a formal situation
afio	- respectful welcome word for high chief
afioga	- term of address for high chief
faletua	- wife of pastor, teacher, high chief or guest
maliu	- welcome word for orator
tōfā	- term of address for orator
tausi	- wife of orator
mālō	- exclamation of encouragement given to someone at work well done! Good work! Fine! Also greetings!
soifua	- wish farewell; health - polite reference to good health and well being
fa'apēfea	- how? what about?
alu	- go
faife'au	- Church Minister
Ali'i	- Chief
Tūlāfale	- Orator

GRAMMAR NOTES:

'ō (there)	- a location that you can see from your position
mai (here)	- indicates movement towards the speaker e.g. Susu mai - Come here
'Ā fa'apēfea?	- Faapefea by itself means how but used with 'Ā it means where are you going?
ia	- Post basic particle with emphatic effect. e.g. Sau ia Susu mai ia - Do come, Come on then.

CULTURE HANDOUT

'O Samoa o le nu'u ua-'uma ona tofi'

Hospitality and respect are highly valued in Samoa culture. The above saying indicates that all people of Samoa have a designated status. People are greeted and spoken to in light of this status.

Greetings upon entering a Samoan house provide useful illustrations as to the significance of the above. Greetings correspond with a person's status and are used for both Samoans and palagis. Peace Corps Volunteers are accorded certain terms of respect so it is important to have a general understanding of them.

The term SUSUGA or the greeting SUSŪ MAI is one of great respect. It is the term that applies to the honourable Head of State Malietoa and selective chiefs. When the first European missionary John Williams arrived in 1830, Malietoa Vainu'upo wanted to greet him respectfully so he endowed him with his title of address, susuga. John Williams later Christianized Malietoa's name to Malietoa Tavita. It is, thus, that the term susuga is now used to greet or refer to pastors, teachers and guests. It is also the appropriate term for addressing untitled persons or a person you do not know in a formal situation. It will probably be the formal greeting you will hear most often.

AFIOGA or the greeting AFIO MAI is used to greet alii (high chiefs) not entitled to susuga, the Prime Minister, Cabinet members and members of Parliament. It is also the term of address for Catholic priests and nuns as well as important foreign dignitaries and heads of missions such as High Commissioners and the Peace Corps Director. Directors of government departments are also addressed in this manner. It can also be used very differently in a joking context. The joking usage illustrates a nuance of Samoan culture, for respectful words can be used in joking and ridicule. The words are identical to the proper usage but the eyes and tone give the real message.

The greetings MALIU MAI or SOSOPO MAI are reserved for orators who are addressed by Tofa, with exception of orators for Lufilufi and Malie and Afega who are addressed by susuga. The orators of Lufilufi go by that title while those of Malie and Afega are addressed as Tuisamau and Auimatagi.

The greeting words - Susu mai, Afio mai, Maliu mai - are always followed by a special title of address. All chiefs have such forms of address. If a person has no such title some appropriate words will follow. Some examples are:

Susū mai lau susuga le fa'afeagaiga (ao fa'alupega) (pastor)

Afio mai lau Afioga Fuatino (Koke)

Maliu mai lau Tōfā a le Faletolu (Apulu)

Using proper greetings is very important in Samoa so Samoans always ask who people are and how they should be addressed before entering a fale. These greetings are commonly used and during your stay in Samoa you will hear them often. There are, of course a variety of ways to reply but a brief response such as Ia, lau susuga/Afioga/Tofa is sufficient.

In a culture such as Samoa where status and respect are important, greetings and leave taking take on a new significance, but as with all learnings, practice makes perfect.

WELCOME WORDS INFORMATION

Chief, teacher, pastors, doctors, palagis and others welcome by an orator and vice versa:

Susū maia lau susuga - Ia, lau tōfā ma le tausī ma le 'āiga

Maliu maia lau tōfā - Ia lau susuga ma le faletua ma le 'āiga alii

Chiefs, Head of State, High Commissioners, Overseas Heads,
Department Heads, Catholic Priests and Nuns.
Welcomed by an orator and vice versa:

Ia, afio mai lau afioga.....

Ia, lau tōfā, ma le tausī ma le 'āiga.

Ia, sosopo mai lau tōfā.....

Ia, lau afioga, ma le faletua, ma le 'āiga alii.

Both chiefs with different ceremonial addresses welcome each other:

Afio maia lau afioga.....

Ia, susū lava lau susuga, ma le faletua ma le 'āiga alii.

Susū maia lau susuga.....

Ia, afio lava lau afioga, ma le faletua ma le 'āiga alii.

WORKSHEET

Meeting people of Rank

A. Find the translations and put them in the correct order of ranks.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	SAMOAN	ORDER OF RANK
---------------------	--------	---------------

- i) Chief
- ii) Wife of an Orator
- iii) School Teacher
- iv) Head of State
- v) Orator
- vi) Church Minister

B. Answer in "Yes" or "No"

Ioe Leai

- a. The highest rank in W. Samoa is a Catholic Priest.
- b. A Director of PC is addressed by the term "Tofa".
- c. "Tausi" is the term of address for an Orators wife.
- d. Welcome word for a Chief is "Maliu mai"
- e. "Afioga" is the term of address for Chiefs.
- f. "Afioga" is the term of address for a Catholic Priest.
- g. A welcome word for a Chief's wife is "Susu mai".
- h. This order of rank is correct ali'i, tulafale, faletua, atalii.
- i. "Susuga" is the term of address for Head of State.
- j. Any person you don't know is addressed by the term "Susuga"

C. Complete these phrases by filling the spaces in the correct words from the list given.

(afio, maliu, faletua, mai, tōfā, susuga)

- a) Ia, _____ lau afioga.
- b) Ia, lau _____ ma le tausī.
- c) A fa'apēfea lau susuga ma le _____.
- d) _____ mai lau tōfā.
- e) Tālofa lau _____ a le alii faiā'oga.

WORK SHEET

Find out the answers for the following questions from your family.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | O ai le matai o lou 'āiga? | Who's the matai of your family? |
| 2 | O se Ali'i, po o se tula lou tamā? | Is your father a high chief or an orator? |
| 3 | O ai le pulenu'u? | Who is the mayor? |
| 4 | E to'afia matai o le nu'u? | How many matai in the village? |
| 5 | E fia Ekalesia i le nu'u? | How many churches in the village? |
| 6 | O a Ekālesia? | What churches are they? |
| 7 | O ai suafa o faife'au? | What are the pastors' names? |
| 8 | O ai le ali'i tāua o le nu'u? | Who's the main chief of the village? |
| 9 | O ai tulatoa tāua o le nu'u? | Who are the main orators of the village? |
| 10 | O ai le Sa'otama'ita'i? | How are the daughters' addressed? |
| 11 | O ai le Sa'oaumaga? | What's the title for the gathering of untitled people? |
| 12 | E fai se sã i le nu'u? | Is there a curfew in the village? |
| 13 | E fai ni fale lalaga? | Are there any weaving groups? |
| 14 | O ā aso e fono ai matai o le nu'u? | On what days do the village matai meet? |
| 15 | E taga le ofuvae i le nu'u? | Are shorts allowed in the village? |
| 16 | E iai se Komiti i le nu'u? | Is there a committee in the village? |
| 17 | E tele se popo i laufanua? | Are there many coconuts on the land? |
| 18 | O ā ni alatupe o lo'o ola ai le nu'u? | What are some sources of income of the village? |
| 19 | E iai se vavau o le nu'u? | Are there any myths or legends in the village? |
| 20 | E iai se fanua maliliu o le nu'u? | Is there a grave yard in the village? |

LESSON 17**SITUATION:**

At your Samoan family

TOPIC:

Food

TASK:

Having dinner with host family

COMPETENCIES:

- State one will say grace
- Say a meal prayer
- Tell people to eat
- State there is much food
- Ask /describe taste of food
- Ask what the food is and of what is it made of
- Offer/Accept food being offered
- Ask/State when one has had enough
- Give compliments about food

SAMOAN**LITERAL TRANSLATION****ENGLISH**1. State one will say grace

O le 'ā fai le lotu.
I'm say the grace

I will say grace

Se'i fai le fa'amāgalo/lotu
let say the grace

Let's say grace

Ia, faia sā tātou lotu
well say our grace

Let's say grace

2. Say a prayer

Le Atua e, fa'afetai i mea'ai
the God emphasis thanks for food
Ua ē fō'ai e ala i le suafa o Iesu.
I'm you give I'm through in the
name of Jesus
Amene.

O Lord thanks for the food

you've given in the name of
Jesus.

Amen.

3. Tell people to eat

Ia, taumafa'ai loa
well eat then

Go ahead and eat

4. State there is much food

Matuā tele nei mea'ai
much so these food

This so much food

5. Ask/state what a food is

O le ā lea?
what this

What's this?

O le _____
It's _____

It's _____

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6. Ask/state of what food is made

O ʻā mea e fai ai?
what thing to make it

What's it made of?

O _____ ma _____

_____ and _____

7. Ask/describe taste of food

E ā?

How's the food?

Mānaia tele
nice very

Very nice/delicious

8. Offer/accept/reject food being offered

Toe avatu/asu/ligi?
again supply/scoop/pour

Want some more?

Ioe, fa'amolemole
yes, please

Yes, please.

Lēai, ua lava fa'afetai
No (Tm) enough thankyou

No, I've had enough, thank you.

9. Ask/state when one has had enough

Ua 'e laulelei/mā'ona?
Tm satisfied/full

Have you had enough?
Are you satisfied?

Ioe, ua 'ou mā'ona
Yes, Tm I full

Yes, I am full.

10. Give compliments about meal

Mālō gāsese.
good preparing food
Mānaia le kuka.
Nice the cooking

Congratulations for the food
preparation.
Very good cooking.

Fa'afetai le fa'aaloalo
thank you the hospitality

Thanks for the hospitality.

VOCABULARY

FOOD:

Nouns

fa'alifu/talo	- taro, bananas, breadfruit
fa'i/ulu	- boiled in coconut cream
talo saka	- boiled taro
talo tao	- baked taro
pe'epe'e	- coconut cream
fai'ai pusi	- eel in coconut cream
palusami	- taro leaves and coconut cream
moa	- chicken
fasipovi	- beef
fasipua'a	- pork
mamoe	- mutton
si'usi'u pīpī	- turkey tails
tauau pīpī	- turkey wings
ia	- fish
loa	- then, immediately
ula	- lobster
pa'a	- crab
supo	- soup

PRAYER

Nouns

fa'amāgalo	- grace (polite)
lotu	- grace
mealelei	- nice food
Le Tama e	- Oh Father
Le Atua e	- Oh Lord
Iesu	- Jesus
oia	- life
pō	- night
mālamalama	- light
taeao	- morning
alofa	- love
mālōlō	- rest
aso	- today
sua	- chief's meal
mea'ai	- food
fa'aaloalo	- hospitality

Verbs

'ai	- eat
taumafa	- eat(polite)
avatu	- supply
asu	- scoop
ligi	- pour
fai	- to make, do, say
gāsese	- prepare food

Other Words

mānaia	- nice
mā'ona	- full
laulelei	- full(polite)
lava	- enough
toe	- again
matuā	- very, extremely
tele	- very

Verbs

fai	- say
fōa'i	- give
maua	- get
fiafia	- be happy
tumau	- abide, stick
matagofie	- be beautiful
a'ai	- plural of eat
tali le sua	- eat/enjoy your meal (chiefly)

Other words

ala	- through
a o/a'o	- while
ia	- well, now
loa	- at once
se'i	- particle denoting command or request

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Alternative Graces

Mālie pule le Tama e,
Ua matou maua ai mea lelei
O 'oe ia matou fiafia i ai
'A 'ou tumau i le ola nei. Amene

Thank you Father
For giving good things we have
received. It's you, in whom
we should rejoice while we still
live on earth. Amen.

CULTURE NOTE

Eating is a very significant activity in Samoa and many events focus around food. Conversations during meals are minimal, thus, when food is served, eating comes before talking. As a guest you will be served first and eat with the matai or maybe alone. Other family members may eat in a different place, while servers eat last. It is not appropriate to invite others to eat with you or offer food to children fanning your food. The large portions served are indicative of Samoan hospitality. Eat what you want and return the rest. It will be eaten by someone. When finished push your food mat away from you to indicate you have finished. Someone will then bring a basin to wash your hands.

As in numerous other situations, polite forms of words will be used to you but not by you as in the question, Ua e laulelei? The correct response is Ua ou ma'ona. Other polite words you may hear at meal time are faamagalo (prayer) and taumafa or tausami (eat).

WORKSHEET:

A. Translate the following to Samoan.

1. Let's say grace
2. Ok, eat then
3. I am hungry
4. Enjoy your meal
5. Thank for the food

B. Translate these words into English, and then use them in sentences of your own.

1. alofa
2. fa'afetai
3. lelei
4. fōa'i
5. lotu

C. Respond to the following

1. O le ā lea mea'ai? _____
2. E mānaia? _____
3. O ā mea e fai ai? _____
4. Toe avatu se supo? _____
5. Ua 'e laulelei? _____

D. Give the meaning in English.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. mea'ai | _____ | 6. ligi | _____ |
| 2. fai | _____ | 7. toe | _____ |
| 3. mānaia | _____ | 8. mā'ona | _____ |
| 4. fa'aaloalo | _____ | 9. fa'amāgalo | _____ |
| 5. taumafa | _____ | 10. avatu | _____ |

E. Unscramble these words and use them in sentences

1. aaaafooll _____
2. naaiam _____
3. anoma _____
4. sesega _____
5. matafau _____

F. Match the following columns appropriately

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ua 'ou | a. nei mea'ai |
| 2. Lēai, | b. Mālō gāsese. |
| 3. Se'i fai | c. mā'ona fa'afetai |
| 4. Matuā tele | d. le fa'amāgalo |
| 5. Fa'afetai kuka. | e. ua lava. |

G List the foods you eat in one day.

H Write a short paragraph about a meal with your Samoan family. You may need assistance from your host family.

LESSON 18

TOPIC:

Likes and Dislikes

TASK:

Express opinions about food

COMPETENCIES: Ask and respond to what food one likes
Ask and give response to what food one doesn't like
Ask why one likes food
State why one doesn't like the food

SAMOAN LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1. Ask and respond to what food one likes

'O le ā le mea'ai e te fiafia i ai?
what the food you (Tm) like it

What food do you like?

'Ou te fiafia i le palusami.
I (Tm) like at the palusami

I like palusami.

O le ā le mea'ai e te fia 'ai ai?
what the food you (Tm) want eat it

What food do you want to eat?

'Ou te fia 'ai i le palusami.
I (tm)want eat at the palusami

I want to eat palusami.

'O ā mea'ai e te fiafia ai?
what food you (Tm) like it

What food do you like?

'Ou te fiafia i taro ma palusami.
I (Tm) like to taro and palusami

I like taro and palusami.

E te fiafia i fā'ausi?
you (Tm) like mashed taro with coconut

Do you like fa'ausi?

Ioe, ou te fiafia i fā'ausi.
Yes, I (Tm) like mashed taro

Yes, I like fa'ausi

Lēai, ou te lē fiafia i fā'ausi.
No I (Tm) not liked to mashed taro

No, I don't like fa'ausi.

2. Ask and respond why one likes/dislikes the food

'Aiseā e te fiafia ai i palusami?
why you (Tm) like

Why do you like palusami?

'Ou te fiafia i palusami 'auā e mānaia.
I (Tm) like palusami because (Tm) nice

I like palusami because it's delicious.

'O le ā le mea e te lē fiafia ai i palusami?
what the thing you (Tm) not like

Why don't you like palusami?

'Ou te lē fiafia i palusami 'auā e lololo.
I (Tm) not like to palusami because (Tm) rich

I don't like palusami because it's rich.

3. State preferences or favourite

O lo'u ma'oi o fa'ipula.

Tpm my favourite (Nm) ripe banana

My favourite is ripe bananas.

Ou te fiafia i palusami 'ae ou te lē

I (Tm) like palusami but I (Tm) not

fiafia i ota.

like raw fish

I like palusami but I don't

like raw fish.

Nm - Noun marker

VOCABULARY:

fiafia

lē fiafia

ma'oi

'indino

mānaia

tele

tofo

lololo

fefeu

ga'oa

manogi

'o'ona

suamalie

- like

- don't like

- favourite

- hate

- delicious

- very

- taste

- rich

- tough

- greasy

- have a good flavour

- sour

- sweet

SOME OF THE SAMOAN FOOD

palusami (lu'au)

ota

fa'alifa (talo, fa'i, ulu)

fā'ausi

sea

suai'a

tuitui

- young taro leaves with coconut cream (cooked)

- soup of raw fish

- boiled taro, banana, breadfruit etc. in coconut cream

- mashed taro with coconut cream

- sea cucumber

- soup of fish (boiled with coconut cream)

- sea urchin

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Likes and Dislikes

1 O le ā le mea'ai 'e te fiafia i ai?
2 'E te fiafia i palusami?
3 Aiseā 'e te fiafia ai i pīsupo?
4 O le ā le mea'ai Samoa e sili 'ona 'ē fiafia i ai?
5 O ā mea'ai Samoa 'e te lē fiafia i ai?

i) Suai'a ii) Fā'ausi

D. Complete these sentences using your own words.

- a) Ou te _____ i palusami 'ae ou te _____ i pfsupo.
b) O palusami e fai i _____, _____, _____, ma _____.
c) Ou te _____ i povimāsima 'auā e _____ ma _____.
d) E _____ mea'ai Samoa 'auā e _____.
e) O mea'ai Samoa e lelei o _____.

C List down some of the food that you like and dislike.

LESSON 19

TOPIC:

Personal Pronouns

TASK:

Using personal pronouns

COMPETENCIES:

State and use pronouns to refer to different groups of people.
Ask questions about one's country, job and profession.
Respond to personal questions.

1. Use singular personal pronouns
'O a'u o Sione. I am John.
'O 'oe o Sina. You are Sina.
'O ia o Mele. She is Mele.
2. Use dual pronouns
'O tā'ua o Sina ma Mele. We are Sina and Mele.
(we including speaker and listener)
'O mā'ua o Sione ma Toma. We are John and Tom.
(we excluding listener)
'O oulua o Sione ma Sina. You are John and Sina.
(you excluding speaker)
'O lāua o Toma ma Mele. They are Toma and Mele.
they are Toma and Mele.
3. Use plural pronouns
'O tātou o Sione, Simi ma Sina. We are John, Simi and Sina.
(we including listener)
'O mātou o Simi, Sina ma Toma. We are Simi, Sina and Tom.
(we excluding listener)
'O 'outou o Toma, Sione ma Sina. You are Tom, John and Sina.
(you excluding speaker)
'O lātou o Sione, Simi ma Sina. They are John, Simi and Sina.
they are John, Simi and Sina
4. Ask and respond to questions about identity of people
'O ai ia? Who is she/he?
who she/he

'O ia o Sione. He is John.
(Tpm)she/he Sione
5. Ask for biographical information
'O oe o se faiāoga? Are you a teacher?
(Tpm) you a teacher
6. Respond positively and negatively to questions
Ioe, o a'u o le faiāoga. Yes, I am a teacher.
yes (Tpm) me the teacher
Lēai, e le'o a'u o se fōma'i. No, I'm not a doctor
No, not me a doctor

VOCABULARY:

Personal Pronouns

Singular	Dual	Plural
a'u - me (1)	tā'ua - we (2) inclusive	tātou - we pl (incl)
'oe - you	mā'ua - we (2) listener excl.	mātou - we (listener excluded)
ia - he/she	'oulua - you (2)	'outou - you plural
	lā'ua - they (2)	lātou - they

Countries/ Nationalities

Amerika	- America/ American
Samoa	- Samoa/ Samoan
Niu Sila	- New Zealand/ New Zealanders
Ausetālia	- Australia/ Australian

faiā'oga	teacher
fōma'i	doctor
teine fōma'i	nurse
kāmuta	carpenter
fa'atauōloa	shopkeeper
faipaipa	plumber
fōma'inifo	dentist
faiŋe'au	church minister

Personal Pronouns

- ### Singular

Dual

Plural

- ai^e lātou S
ai^e l i faipaipa i outou
M O m n a
a'u mātou S u mā'ua a o o
e faiā'oga tā'ua t oulua l o
o a a e ? se a
l ma u Toma t t
a i'a foma'inifo a
lēai f

F. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

- 1) O faiāoga o le a'u.
- 2) O ni Pisikoa o lātou?
- 3) 'E le'o lēai lātou ni o Ausetalia.
- 4) Ioe, teine foma'i o le o ia.
- 5) Tātou o ma Simi ma Sina ma le o Toma.

G. Translate your correct sentences into English

LESSON 20

SITUATION:

TOPIC:

TASK:

'With host family

Arrangements

Talking with family about plans

COMPENTENCIES:

Ask about/describe plans

Ask if someone is free/when they will be free

State desire/reason for request

Accept/Respond to requests

SAMOAN

LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1. Ask what one's plans are

O le ā lau mea e fai taeao?
What your thing (Tm) do tomorrow

What are you doing tomorrow?

E te āōga taeao?
You (Tm) school tomorrow

Are you going to school tomorrow?

E te faigaluega taeao?
You (Tm) work tomorrow

Are you going to work tomorrow?

2. Describe plans or tasks

Ou te alu i le falema'i.
I (Tm) go to the hospital

I'm going to the hospital.

Mātou te lē iloa.
We (Tm) not know

I don't know.

Masalo ou te alu i le malae va'alele.
Maybe I (Tm) go to the airport

Maybe I will go to the airport.

3. Respond to why one is asking.

Aiseā ua ē fesili ai?
Why (Tm) you ask

Why are you asking?

E i ai se mea e te mana'o ai?
(Tm) have anything you (Tm) like it

What do you want?

Malie ou te lē sau taeao.
Please I (Tm) not come tomorrow

Please I won't be coming tomorrow.

Malie ou te lē 'ai mai nānei.
Please I (Tm) not eat here later

Please I won't be eating here later.

4. State reasons for wanting to be away from family

Aiseā e te lē sau ai?
Why you (Tm) not come
Ou te alu i le fale o Uini.
I (Tm) go to Winnie's house

Why won't you come?

I'm going to Winnie's house.

Ou te moe i Apia.
I (Tm) sleep at

I will spend night in Apia.

Ou te moe iā Stan.
I (Tm) sleep at Stan

I sleep at Stan's.

5. Ask/State if someone is free or return at certain time

E te avanoa i le taeao?
You (Tm) available in the tomorrow

Are you free tomorrow?

E te moe mai nānei?
You (Tm) sleep here

Will you sleep here later?

E te toe sau āfea?
You (Tm) again come when?

When are you coming back?

Masalo ou te moe mai taeao.
Probably I (Tm) sleep here tomorrow

I'll probably sleep here tomorrow.

VOCABULARY

Adverbs of time

tacao	- tomorrow
afiafi	- late tomorrow
aoauli	- afternoon
pō	- night
tala atu tacao	- day after tomorrow
i le tacao	- in the morning
le vaiaso lea	- next week
nānei	- later today
po tacao	- tomorrow night

Nouns

galuega	- work
fale	- house
ma'umaga	- taro plantation
umukuka	- kitchen
malae va'alele	- airport
falema'i	- hospital

Other words

masalo	- maybe
āfea	- when (future)
toe	- again
'ou	- I
vave	- soon

Verbs

malaga	- travel
faigaluega	- to work
talanoa	- talk
tafao	- roam, go out
siva	- dance
tīfaga	- go to movies
pisi	- be busy
moe	- spend the night
fesili	- ask/question

GRAMMAR NOTES

Use of dual/plurals pronouns

Since there are no dual pronouns in English, a singular pronoun is used with either the name of a person or a pronoun.

e.g. I went with Sione

- Sa 'ou alu ma Sione

I went with him

- Sa 'ou alu ma ia.

The translation in Samoa is correct but it's meaning is different and it means I went and carried Sione in my arms. When Samoans translate the above English sentence correctly it becomes "Sa mā o ma Sione" "Sa mā o ma ia."

The "I went with...." construction in English always begins with a dual or plural pronoun which indicates the total number of people.

Plural of Verbs

In the Samoan language, a number of features need to be understood in the study of verbs. In contrast to European languages, the tense of the Samoan verb is shown by the use of tense markers.

A large number of Samoan verbs change form from singular to plural. However, there is no one method of forming the plural. Some verbs remain the same for both singular and plural. Here is a list of verbs with singular and plural forms.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Plural</u>
savali	walk	sāvavali	tamo'e	run	tāmomo'e
sau	come	ō mai	alu	leave/go	ō
nofo	sit/stay	nonofo	mālōlō	rest	mālōlō
tu	stand	tutū	fa'atali	wait	fa'atali
tafao	roam,	tafafao	totolo	crawl	fetolofi
	wander		ti'eti'e	ride	ti'eti'e
	about		moe	sleep	momoe
lele	fly	felelei	va'ai	see	va'ai
siva	dance	sisiva	a'a	kick	
ala	wake up	feala	'ai	eat	'a'ai
togi	throw	fetogi	fa'amamā	clean	fa'amamā
ta'alo	play	tā'a'a'alo	su'isu'i	seq	su'isu'i
inu	drink	feinu	tusitusi	write	tusitusi
vali	paint	vali	fa'atau	shop	fa'atau
faitau	read	faitau	pese	sing	pepese
galue	work	gālulue	'ata	laugh	feātai
tatalo	pray	tatalo	fiafia	like/	fiafia
ita	angry	feita		happy	
fīnau	argue	fīnau	alofa	love	alolofa

WORK SHEET Talking about plans

A Translate these sentences into English.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Ou te alu i le <u>tifaga</u> . | 5 | Ou te moe iā Stan. |
| 2 | Ou te lē iloa | 6 | Ou te toe sau taeao. |
| 3 | Masalo, ou te alu i <u>maumaga</u> . | 7 | Lēai, ou te lē avanoa. |
| 4 | Malie, ou te lē sau. | | |

B Write responses

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | E te avanoa taeao? | 5 | E te toe sau āfea? |
| 2 | O ā au mea e fai taeao? | 6 | E te alu i Apia? |
| 3 | E i ai se mea e te mana'o ai? | | |
| 4 | E te moe i Apia? | | |

C Write down the nouns and verbs you can find in this lesson

Nouns

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Verbs

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

D Make sentences using these words

- 1 avanoa _____
- 2 taeao _____
- 3 Aso Faraile _____
- 4 fai _____
- 5 taimi _____

E Find out what your family is going to do on Saturday and write few sentences about their plans.

F Write three questions that you used or could use.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

LESSON 21**SITUATION:****TASK:****COMPETENCIES:**

At a friend's house
Looking for somebody

Ask for someone you want to see
Respond to someone
Ask and state locations
Invite someone to the house
Say thank you

SAMOAN
LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1 Ask some of the family a person you want to see

Fāamolemole o i inā Sione?
please (Tm) there Sione

Is John there please?

O fea Sione?
Where

Where is John?

O alu Sione i se mea?
(Tm) go John to somewhere

Is John going somewhere?

2 Respond to someone from family

Lēai se isi.
No any other

No one

E lē o Tinei
Not here

He is not here

Ā lea e i t
there (Tm) in here

He is here

O lē e alu e fa'atau.
(Tm) there go to shop

He is going to shop.

3 Ask locations

O fea le fale o Sione?
(Tm) where the house of John

Where is John's house?

I fea?
at where

Where?

E fa'afesā ai ma le falesā?
(Tm) facing the church

Is it facing the church?

E i tafatafa o le auāia?
(Tm) at beside of the road

Is it beside the road?

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4 State location

O lā e i le vā o le falesā ma le faleāoga.
(Tm) there at the between of the church
and the school

It's between the church and the school.

I tala atu o le falesā
at beyond of the church

Beyond the church

Ioe, lenā.
Yes that

Yes that's it.

Ia
Yes

Exactly

5 Invite someone to the house

Susū mai i totonu.
Come to inside

Come inside.

Sau i totonu e fa'atali ai.
come to inside to wait

Come and wait inside.

6. Say thanks to the family

Fa'afetai lava.
Thank you

Thank you.

VOCABULARY:

Locative Bases

inei	here
inā	there
'ole	there
'ō	there
'ī	there
tala atu	beyond
tala mai	at this side
tafatafa	near
i le vā	between
totonu	inside
fafo	outside

Verbs

fa'afesāgai	facing
maua	to get
alu	to go
fa'atali	to wait
fa'afeagai	opposite

Questions

I fea?	Where ?
O fea?	Where?

WORKSHEET: Looking for somebody

1 Give the replies to these:

1. O fea lou fale? _____
2. E i tafatafa o le 'auala? _____
3. O alu i se mea lou tinā? _____
4. Susū maia i totonu _____
5. Mālō lava! _____

2 Use these words in your own sentences:

1. tala atu _____
2. faāfeagai _____
3. i nā _____
4. alu _____
5. totonu _____

3 Fill the spaces with these given words:

sau, lā, tafatafa, lenā, vā, lēai, maua, nofo

1. Sa ou fia _____ se fesoasoani.
2. O le moa lā e i le _____ o le fale ma le auala.
3. E _____ sau taavale
4. Ua ou _____ i Samoa e faigaluega
5. O lau peni _____
6. O lou 'āiga _____ e i Amerika.

4 Rearrange these words in the order of their location from you and away:

'ole, 'ile, 'i, ilā, 'ō, inā

5 Draw a picture/diagram to show the meanings of these words and label your pictures:

tala atu, tala ane, tala mai, faāfeagai, i le vā.

LESSON 22**TOPIC:**

Question Words

TASK:

Use question words in Samoan

COMPETENCIES:

State some of the most commonly used question words.
 Use question words appropriately.
 Respond to questions appropriately

1. State some of the question words

Eea?	Where?
Afea?	When? (future)
Anafea?	When? (past)
E fa'apēfea?	How?
A fa'apēfea?	Where are you going?
O le ā?	What? (sing)
O ā?	What? (plural)
E fia?	How much/ many?
O ai?	Who?
'Aiseā?	Why?
O le ā le mea?	Why?

2. Ask questions using question words appropriately

O fea lou tamā?	Where is your father?
Tpm Where your father	
O āfea e te alu ai i Savaii?	When will you go to Savaii?
When you (Tm) go r/p to _____	
ʻAnefa na le sau ai i Samoa?	When did you come to Samoa?
When (Tm) you come to _____	
E fa'apēfea 'ona fai le mea'ai?	How do you make the food?
Tpm how particle make the food	
A fa'apēfea?	Where are you going?
O le ā le mea?	What is that thing?
What that thing	
E fia au penitai?	How many pencils do you have?
How many your pencils	
O ai lou tamā?	Who is your father?
Who your father	
'Aiseā na le tagi ai?	Why did you cry?
why (Tm) you cry r/p	

3. Respond to the questions appropriately

O lā e i totonu i le fale.	He is inside the house.
Tpm is there inside of the house	
'Ou te alu i le Aso Toonāi	I'm going on Saturday
I (Tm) go on the Saturday	

O le aso 5 o Iūlai
Tpm the day five of July

E fai i talo ma le pe'epe'e
(Tm) do by taro and the coconut cream

'Ou te alu atu i lau féau
I (Tm) go par'icle to my errand

O le pūlou
Tpm the hat

Na'o le tasi
only the one

O Sione
Tpm

Ona 'ua tīgā lo'u mata
because hurt my eye

On the fifth of July

It is made of taro and coconut cream

I'm going to my errand

It's a hat

Only one

It's John

Because my eye was hurt

VOCABULARY:

Nouns

tamā	- father
tinā	- mother
tuafafine	- brother of a female
uso	- brother of a male - sister of a female
mea'ai	- food
mago	- mango
penitala	- pencil
vasega	- class
aso muamua	- first day
mata	- eye
pūlou	- hat
pe'epe'e	- coconut cream

Verbs

'ave	- take
alu	- go
tagi	- cry
fai	- make/do
toe fo'i	- return
nofo	- stay, live
faiā'oga	- teach
faigaluega	- work
tīgā	- hurt

CULTURE HANDOUT

ASKING AND RESPONDING TO QUESTIONS

The art of asking the right questions, getting accurate answers, and responding appropriately requires a fair amount of insight into the culture. Although there are appropriate times and good reasons for questions, Samoans in general do not like people to ask a lot of unnecessary questions or talk too much. *Fesili soo* (too many questions) and *tautala soo* (too much talk) are expressions that you would hope not to hear. Samoans, however, ask lots of indirect questions about people: who they are, where they work, when they came etc. Thus, people will always have some information about you, before you give it to them. It is for this reason that formal introductions are rarely made in Samoan - people already know your name and something about you. People you may have never seen may greet you by name, because they have cared enough to ask someone else who you were.

How does one go about getting accurate information in Samoa? The task is not an easy one but there are helpful techniques. Let's look at an example. A Peace Corps Volunteer wants to find out if it's appropriate to swim in a village on Sunday. He may ask: *E taga na 'ou ta'ele i le sami i le Aso Sa?* (is it permitted for me to swim in the sea on Sunday?) The answer will most likely be "Yes". If you ask, however, *"E te ta'ele i le sami i le Aso Sa?"* (Do you swim in the sea on Sunday?), the answer may well be *"Leai, ua sa."* (No, it's forbidden). Why? First of all, Samoans want to please so will tend to answer in the manner they think you want. They are also willing to stretch rules for *palagis* so may give dual messages. Learn to word questions appropriately and ask more than one person if you seek important information. If answers are different, think about reasons why. If questions are sex-related, don't expect straight answers. More times than not a married person will claim to have no spouse, so simply ask someone else if the person is married. Learn to observe the eyes and nonverbals as Samoans answer. To answer and laugh is to give the real message. A joke to a Samoan may be a lie to you.

Another complication is the way in which Samoans use double negatives. If someone asks, *"E te le'i 'ai?"* (Didn't you eat?) and you answer "Yes," this will indicate to the Samoan that you did not eat for the common Samoan answers are Yes, I didn't and No, I did. Similarly if someone asks if you'd like a cup of tea and you respond *"Faafetai"*, it is taken to mean "No, thank you". *Fa'amolemole* is appropriate when you want to accept an offer.

Spoken Samoa also has some short question tags illustrated in these questions:

E te alu i Apia? Ā? You're going to Apia, aren't you?

Mānaia le pātī anapō. Ā 'ea? It was a nice party, wasn't it?

'A 'ea? What?

Tātou te mānava i le lima. We'll finish at five.

Reply: *E ā 'ea?* What?

These simple vowel combinations are most useful and heard many times over each day. Answers may be verbal, an 'm' sound, or raising of the eyebrows so if you hear no answer, look for one.

Samoan culture, as you know by now, is one based on respect. Sometimes in questioning situations, a polite untrue answer may be preferable to a blunt true one. If, for example, a Samoan has been invited to a party but does not want to go, it is unlikely that he will decline the invitation straight out. He may explain why he can't come. This excuse even though untrue is better than refusing which would be impolite. To agree to come and not show is not of great importance and will be dismissed with a simple excuse *"E tele le pisi"* (very busy). These factors will, of course, complicate appointments and meeting arrangements in Samoa.

Several common appropriate questions in Samoan may make an American uncomfortable. Some examples of such questions are: How old are you? How much money do you earn? How much did your watch cost? Where did you buy that lavalava? While you may want to hedge the truth, Samoan would answer these particular questions with all honesty.

As you continue the task of learning more about Samoa and Samoans, observe, ask appropriate well-time questions, make assumptions and validate them.

WORKSHEET:

Question Words

A. Write questions using these words

'O fea, Fa'apēfea, 'O anafea, 'O ai, O le ā, E fia, Āfea

B. Match these questions and answers

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. O lā e i luga o le laulau. | a E to'afia teine i le vasega? |
| 2. O le aso l o Tēsema. | b 'O āfea e fai ai le pati? |
| 3. E to'asefulu lua teine. | d O anafea na 'e sau ai? |
| 4. O le vaiaso lea. | e O fea le peni? |

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate question words

- _____ 'e te faia'oga ai?
- _____ lou pule?
- O _____ 'e te toe fo'i ai i Amerika?
- E _____ māsina i le tausaga?
- _____ 'ona maua se tupe?
- _____ ua 'e tagi ai?
- 'O _____ na 'āmata ai le ā'oga?
- 'O _____ ni au galuega 'e fai?

D. Translate

- When did you come to Samoa?
- What is on the table?
- How did you come to Apia?
- Who is going shopping?
- How many people were in the bus?
- When will the boat go to Pago?

LESSON 23

TOPIC: Conjunction

TASK: Use conjunctions correctly.

Conjunctions

'auā	- because
leaga	- because
'ona	- because
'ona o	- because
pe 'ā	- when future
ina ua	- when past
pe 'āfai	- if future
pe 'ana	- if past
'ae	- but
ona ai lea	- and then
a'o	- while
pe'ā uma	- after future
ina ua uma	- after past
'a'o le'i	- before
'ae le'i	- before

Samoan/Literal Translation

English

1. Use of (because) aua, leaga ona ua in Sentences.

Ua toefo'i Sione i Amerika aua ua ma'i. - John has returned to USA
(Tm) return John USA because sick because he is sick.

Ua toefo'i Sione i Amerika ona ua ma'i. - John has returned to USA
(Tm) return to USA(because) sick because he is sick.

Ua toefo'i Sione i Amerika leaga ua ma'i.- John has returned to USA
(Tm) return to USA because sick because he is sick.

2. Use of because of (ona o) in Sentences

- Ua toefo'i Sione i Amerika ona o le ma'i.- John has returned to USA
(Tm) to because of because of illness.
- Sa tuai Sione ona o le pasi. - John was late because of the bus.
(Tm) late John because of the bus
- Sa ita Sione ona o Sina. - John was angry because of Sina.
(TM) angry John because of Sina

3. Use of When future and when past in Sentences ("pe 'ā" and "ina ua").

- Ou te lē alu pe 'ā timu. - I won't go when it will rain.
I (Tm) not go when rain
- Ou te le'i alu ina ua timu - I didn't go when it was raining.
I (Tm not) go when rain

4. Use of when to start Sentences.

- 'Ā timu ou te lē alu. - When it rains I won't go.
When rain I (Tm) not go.
- Ina ua timu ou te le'i alu. - When it rained I didn't go.
(when past) rain I (Tm neg) go.

5. Use of (if) in Sentences - pe 'āfai, pe 'ana.

- Ou te alu i Apia pe 'āfai e sau Sione. - I will go to Apia if Sione come.
I (Tm go to Apia if (Tm) come
- Ou te lē alu i Apia pe 'ana lē sau Sione. - I wouldn't have gone to Apia if
I (Tm not) go to Apia if not come. Sione didn't come.

6. Use of if to start Sentences

- 'Āfai e sau Sione ou te alu i Apia. - If Sione come I will go to Apia.
If (Tm) come I (Tm) go to Apia.
- 'Āna lē sau Sione ou te lē alu. - If Sione didn't come I wouldn't
If not come Sione I (Tm) not go. have gone.

7. Use of but 'ae'.

- Ou te fia alu 'ae ua ou vaivai. - I want to go but I am tired.
I (Tm) want go but (Tm) I tired.
- Ou te fiafia i niu 'ae ou te lē fiafia i - I like coconut but I don't like
I (Tm) like in coconut but I like Samoan cocoa.
koko Samoa.
cocoa Samoa.

8. Use of and then ona ai lea.

Ou te 'ai muamua ona 'ou
I (Tm) eat first then I
alu ai lea i le āōga.
go and then to the school.

- I eat first then I go to school

Sa ou nofo i Hawaii ona ou
(Tm) I stay in then I
sau ai lea i Samoa.
came to Samoa.

- I stayed in Hawaii then I came
to Samoa.

9. Use of 'a'o' (while).

Sa ou taunu'u i le fale
(Tm) I arrive to the house
a'o fai le lotu.
while say the prayer.

- I arrived home while they're
saying a prayer.

E ma'i Simi a'o faigaluega.
(Tm) sick Simi while work

- Simi got sick while he is
working.

10. Use of 'after' pe'ā uma, 'ina 'ua 'uma.

Ou te tāēle pe 'ā uma le āōga.
I (Tm) bathe after the school.

- I take a bathe after school

Ā uma le āōga ou te tāēle.
after the school I (Tm) bathe.

- After school I will take a bathe.

Sa ou tāēle 'ina 'ua 'uma le āōga.
(Tm) I bathe after the school.

- I took a bathe after school.

'Ina 'ua 'uma le āōga sa ou tāēle.
After the school (Tm) I bathe.

- After school I took a bathe.

11. Use of before a'o le'i, 'ae le'i.

E āmata le āōga ae le'i
start the school before
taunu'u Toma.
arrive Tom.

- School started before Tom
arrive.

Sāuni le mea'ai a'o le'i taunuu mālō
prepare the food before arrive guest.

- Prepare the food before guests
arrive.

12. Use of before with personal pronouns.

Sa 'ou 'ai 'ae ou te le'i sau
(Tm) I eat I before come.

- I ate before I came.

Tāēle muamua ae e te le'i alu.
bathe first before go.

- Take bathe first before you go.

VOCABULARY

toefo'i	- return
ma'i	- sick
tuai	- late
pasi	- bus
ita	- angry
timu	- rain
vaivai	- tired
niu	- coconut
muamua	- first
ā'oga	- school
taunu'u	- arrive
lotu	- church service
faigaluega	- to work
tā'ele	- bathe/shower/swim
'āmata	- start
sāuni	- get ready
mea'ai	- food

Present Tenses:

'Ā' is used to introduce the dependent clause in present or implied future.

'Ā mafai, sau nānei. - If possible come later.

If the conjunction comes after the main clause, 'a' is preceded by 'pe'

Sau nānei pe'ā mafai. - Come later if possible.

Future Tense:

'Āfai is more definite than, 'a' and used mostly for future. Tense markers must be used with 'āfai as it can also express past tense.

'Aumai se tupe pe 'āfai e te sau. - Bring some money if you come.

Past Conditional

'Ana is used to express conditions that can not be fulfilled.

'Ana mafai ona 'ou alu, 'ua lelei. - If I could go, it would be good.

The word 'a' is used together with the short form of o lo'o to give the conjunction while ('a'o). 'A 'o may begin a sentence or join two clauses.

Sa 'ou moe 'a'o timu. - I slept while it rained.
Sa fāgota lo'u tamā 'a'o fai le - My father fished while my mother
mea'ai e lo'u tinā. cooked the food.

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HANDOUT

CONJUNCTIONS

'Ina 'ua	- When (past)
Pe'ā	- When (future)
Pe 'āfai	- If (future)
Pe 'ana	- If (past)
'ae	- but
leaga	- because
'auā	- because
ona 'o	- because of
pe'ā 'uma	- after future
'ina 'ua uma	- after past
'a'o le'i	- before
'ae le'i	- before

NOUNS

Sione	- John
ma'i	- sick
pāsese	- fare
ita	- mad

VERBS

alu	- go
timu	- rain
toefo'i	- return

WORK SHEET

Use these conjunctions in Sentences

1. 'Ina 'ua _____
2. Leaga _____
3. 'Ona lea _____
4. 'Ona 'o _____
5. 'Ae _____

Fill the 'spaces with the following conjunctions above.

1. 'Ou te fia alu _____ lēai so'u pāsese.
2. Na ou alu i le malae va'alele _____ tā le lua.
3. 'Ou te lē sau taeao _____ ua lēai se pasi.
4. 'Ua 'ou ma'i _____ panikeke.

Write down conjunctions you learned and know much

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Translate this short paragraph into Samoan.

Before I came to Samoa, I was party with my friends. I was so sad because I will miss them. I was crying because of my "fiance". My fiance was so mad when I came to Samoa. I told my fiance if I was sent to Irag I wouldn't have joined Peace Corps but we will get married when I go back and then we will go to Alaska if we have money.

LESSON 24

SITUATION: At one's family

TOPIC Socializing

TASK: Responding to/refusing casual invitations in family setting

COMPETENCIES:- Invite someone to go somewhere

- Accept an invitation
- Refuse an invitation
- State reason for refusal

**SAMOAN
LITERAL TRANSLATION**

ENGLISH

1 Invite someone to go somewhere

Tā o tā sāvalivali.
We go we take a walk

Let's go for a walk

Tā te ō tā te sāvalivali?
we Tm go we Tm

Shall we go for a walk?

E te fia alu e savalivali?
You TM want go for a walk

Do you want to go for a walk?

2 Accept an invitation

Ia, lelei.
Well good

Okay good.

Lelei, tā ō
Good we go

Okay let's go

3 Refuse an invitation

Malie, alu oe.
sorry, go you

I'm sorry you go.

Lēai, ua 'ou vāivai.
No Tm I tired

No, I'm tired.

VOCABULARY:

Verbs

sāvalivali	- take a walk
fa'atau	- shop
tā'e'ele	- shower
tafafao	- cruise around
eva	- " "
fa'alogologo	- listen
matamata	- watch
siva(sisiva)	- dance
tifaga	- go to movies

Adjectives

vāivai	- weak, tired
fiamoe	- sleepy
ma'i	- sick
lēlavā	- tired
pisi	- busy
fa'alavelave	- involved in another activity

GRAMMAR NOTES

There are times where you don't see tense markers in Samoan constructions. Simple commands don't need tense markers.

e.g. 'Aumai le peni.

Give me the pen.

In this lesson you see no tense markers used with ta o ta fa'atau - Let's go shopping. It is really simple to understand this construction by remembering to think of "let's" in English. The tense marker is automatically removed and replaced by the pronoun in Samoan.

e.g. Let's go

Tatou o

Shall we go?

Tatou te o?

In the question, the tense marker 'te' follows the pronoun.

VERBS

SINGULAR	PLURAL	TRANSLATIONS
alu	ō	to go
sau	ōmai	come
tā'e'ele	tā'e'ele	shower/bathe
siva	sisiva	dance
pese	pepese	sing
tamoe	tāmomo'e	run
moe	momoe	sleep
'a'au	fe'ausi	swim
ta'alo	ta'a'alo	play
galue	galulue	work
nofo	nonofo	sit/stay/live
'ae	fe'aei	climb
inu	feinu	drink
'ai	'a'ai	eat
tafao	tafafao	cruise around/sit and talk
fa'atau	fa'atau	to shop
matamata	matamata	to watch
fāgota	fāgogota	to fish
faigaluega	faigaluega	work
fa'alogologo	fa'alogologo	listen
savali	sāvavali	walk

WORKSHEET Casual Invitations

A Use your own words to respond to these invitations.

- 1 Sau tā ō i le siva nānei
- 2 Tā ō taeao i le tffaga
- 3 Tā ō e matamata i le siva
- 4 Sau tā tafafao

B Translate into English

- 1 malie
- 2 alu
- 3 vāivai
- 4 lelei
- 5 fa'atau
- 6 savali
- 7 matamata

C Unscramble these words and put them into sentences

- 1 ta'afau
- 2 vais
- 3 liasva
- 4 eleil

D Ask your family to explain some different ways the Samoans invite people casually

E Give Translations

Let's go dancing. Sorry, I'm tired.
You go ahead. What time will you come back?
Maybe eleven o'clock.
OK. Goodbye.

LESSON 25

TOPIC:

Prepositions

TASK:

Using prepositions

SAMOAN

ENGLISH

LITERAL TRANSLATION

1. 'I' (in, at, to, by, on)

'Ou te nofo i Apia.

I live in Apia.

I (Tm) live in Apia

'O 'oe le faatupu fa'avelave
(Tm) you the make trouble
i lau vasega.
in my class

You are the trouble maker in my class.

Sa i le Beach Comber
(Tm) at the Beach Comber

They were at the Beach Comber

E faigaluega i le uafu.
(Tm) work at the wharf

He works at the wharf.

E alu le pasi i Apia.
(Tm) go the bus to Apia
i le taeao pō.
at morning night

The bus goes to Apia in the early morning.

Na tu'u i lona Ulu ā'oga
(Tm) give to his Headmaster

I gave it to his Headmaster.

Sa vili iā Sieni i le telefoni.
(Tm) call to Sieni by phone

She called Jane by phone.

Tū i tafatafa o le faitoto'a.
stand beside of the door

Stand by the door.

E tatau 'ona uma i le Aso Gafua.
(Tm) should finish by Monday

This should finish by Monday.

E tu'ua ā'oga i le aso fitu o Tēsema.
(Tm) break school on day seven December.

Schools break on the 7th of December.

2. 'ia' (at, to, in, by)

E mānaia mea'ai iā Aggies.
(Tm) delicious food at Aggies

Food at Aggies is delicious.

Tā te ō iā Tanielu lā e iā Makesi?
we (Tm) go to Tanielu at MacKenzie's

Shall we go to Tanielu there at Mackenzies?

Na laga mai maile iā te a'u.
(Tm) rush to me dog at me

The dogs rushed at me.

'Ou te alu iā Sieli i le fa'aiūga o le
I (Tm) go to Sieli in the end of the
vaiaso.
week.

I go to Shirley on the weekend.

Sa mātou ōmai iā Tēsema.
(Tm) we come in December.

We came in December.

'I' 'iā' and 'iā te' mean the same thing and are actually different forms of the same word.

'I' is used before nouns

i le fale
i le fa'aiūga o le vaiaso

iā is used before names or months
or pronouns
before all pronouns

iā Aggies
iā Tanielu
iā Lātou
iā Tēsema

iā te comes before some pronouns

ia te a'u
ia te outou

3. e (by, to)

Na palu 'e le teine le 'ava.
(Tm) mix by the girl the kava

The ava was mixed by the girl.

Ua ave la'u tupe e tama.
TM take my money by boys

My money was taken by the boys.

Sa ō e tā'e'ele i le sami.
TM go to swim in the sea

They went to swim in the sea.

4. 'o'/'a' (of)

Note: Use of 'o' and 'a' as prepositions depend on whether the noun that follows is an 'a' noun or 'o' noun.

'O le uso o _____
Tpm the sister/ brother of

This sister/ brother of _____

'O le solosolo o lona tinā.
Tpm the handkerchief of her mother

The handkerchief of her mother

'O le matatioata a Sina
Tpm the glasses of Sina

The glasses of Sina or Sina's glasses.

5. ma/mo/i (for)

Ua fai se mea'ai ma le malaga?
(Tm) make food for the travellers

Have you prepared some food for the travellers?

'O le 'ofu lea mo 'oe.
Tpm the dress this for you

This dress is for you.

E tolu tālā i le lima
(Tm) three dollars for five

It's 3 tala for five.

'Ou te alu i Fiti mo le Tausaga Fou
I (Tm) go to Fiji for the Year New

I'm going to Fiji for the New Years.

6. ma/i (with)

Mā te o ma la'u uō i Falese'elā.
we (Tm) go with my friend to Falese'elā

I (we) go with my friend to Falese'ela.

Ua lātou talia meālofa ma le fiafia tele. They accepted the gifts with great happiness.
(Tm) they accept gift with happy much

E galue ma le fa'amāoni.
(Tm) work with honest

He works with honesty.

Sa ou tu'ua lana ki i lana failautusi.
(Tm) I put his key to his secretary

I left her key with her secretary.

7. talu mai (since)

Ou te le'i toe alu i ai talu mai le
I (Tm) not again go to since
Tūto'atasi.
Independence.

I haven't gone there since Independence.

8. mai (from)

Sa lātou omai mai Amerika.
(Tm) they come from America

They came from America.

VOCABULARY:

Nouns

Puleŋ'oga	- Principal
faitoto'a	- door
āfīfī	- parcel
solosolo	- handkerchief
mea'ai	- food
maile	- dog
fa'alavelave	- problem
vasega	- class
Tausaga Fou	- New Year
Tūto'atasi	- Independence
fa'amāoni	- honesty
meŋlofa	- gift
telefoni	- telephone
fa'aailoga tusi	- stamps
tupe	- money
Falemeli	- Post Office
matatioata	- glasses
matāfaga	- beach
falesā	- church

Verbs

nofo/ nonofo	- to live/ stay
fa'atupu	- to cause
fa'atau	- to buy
palu	- to mix
tū	- stand
laga	- to rush
tu'u	- to put/ leave
tafafao	- to walk about

WORKSHEET

TOPIC: PREPOSITIONS

ACTIVITIES

1. Fill in with the correct prepositions.

- a. Ou te nofo _____ Apia.
- b. Sa _____ le Ofisa o Pisikoa.
- c. Fa'atali _____ a'u _____ le Māketi.
- d. Sā mātou ōmai _____ Samoa _____ Tēsema.
- e. Ave le tusi _____ Toma.

2. Translate these sentences into Samoan.

- a. I don't go to school on Sundays.
- b. We (3 exclusive) went to the beach by car.
- c. Put your pen in the box.
- d. It's five tala for two.
- e. I go with my friend to Aggies.

3. Use five prepositions from No. 2 in your own sentences.

4. 1) Rewrite this paragraph, with the right capital letters and punctuations.
2) Read the story and underline the prepositions.

na alu lona uso i Savai'i i le Aso Faraile ua te'a i le lady samoa 'ae toe fo'i mai i le afiafi o le aso sã i le va'alele ona alu ai lea nofo iã stan mo le lua aso.

5. Answer these questions with the correct prepositions.

- a. E te nofo i fea?
- b. Na 'e sau anafea i Samoa?
- c. 'E te faigaluega i fea?
- d. 'E te nofo i Samoa mo le fia tausaga?
- e. Na 'e fa'atau anafea ia Makesi?

LESSON 26

SITUATION :

At a Samoan family

TASK:

Offering to assist someone

COMPETENCIES:

- Ask what someone is doing
- State what one is doing
- Offer to help
- Accept/Refuse offers to help
- Tell someone to rest

**SAMOAN
LITERAL TRANSLATION**

ENGLISH

1 Ask what someone is doing

'O ā au mea o fai?
what your thing (Tm) do

What are you doing?

'O ā au mea nā e fai?
what your things (Tm)

What are you doing there?

2 State what one is doing

'O lea e fai le mea'ai.
(Tm) here to do the cooking

I'm making/doing the cooking.

Leai se mea na o le mālōlō.
None a thing just resting

Nothing only resting.

3 Offer to help

Aumai se mea 'ou te faia
Give me anything I (Tm) do

Give me something to do

'E te mana'o i se fesoasoani?
You (Tm) want some help

Do you want some help?

So'u fa'ata'ita'i
Let me practise

Let me try

'Ou te fia iloa valu popo
I (Tm) want know scrape coconut

I want to know how to scrape coconut.

'O le ā le isi mea?
what the other thing

Is there something else?

4 Accept offer

Sau e valu taro
Come and scrape taro

Come and scrape taro

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5 Refuse offer and order to rest

Lēai 'ua lava lenā.

No, that's enough

No (Tm) enough that

Alu e mālōlō/tā'ele/tafao

Go rest/bathe/stroll

Go to rest/bathe/stroll

VOCABULARY:

Activities

saka	- boiling food
kuka	- cooking
tāgāmea	- washing
umu	- making an oven
su'isu'iga	- sewing
valupopo	- scrape nuts
valu talo	- scrape taro
pusa le umu	- light the oven
tātā fafie	- chop firewood
fu'e le umu	- open the oven
tatau le niu	- squeeze the coconut
faipopo	- collect coconuts

Verbs

fai	- do
valu	- scrape
vavalu	- scrape
tatau	- squeeze
tafao	- stroll
iloa	- know
fa'ata'ita'i	- practise
tā'ele	- bathe
su'i	- sew
tatā	- wash clothes
mālōlō	- rest
nofonofo	- sit around
faitautusi	- read

Other Words

au	- your
fa'apēnā	- like that
lea	- here
nā	- there
lava	- enough

Nouns:

nila	- needle
filo	- thread
fasimoli	- soap
salu	- broom
ulo	- pot

GRAMMAR NOTES:

nā e] These are spoken tenses used instead of o lo'o.

lea] They are derived from the demonstrative pronouns

lā 'e] na the plural form of lena - that; lea - this; and la the plural form of lale or lela which is that away from listener and speaker.

WORKSHEET

OFFERING TO ASSIST

A Unscramble these words and translate into English

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | iamae | _____ | _____ |
| 2 | kasa | _____ | _____ |
| 3 | iatafaiaiat | _____ | _____ |
| 4 | lavavu | _____ | _____ |
| 5 | eleta | _____ | _____ |
| 6 | iamau | _____ | _____ |
| 7 | lota | _____ | _____ |

B Translate into Samoan

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | What are you doing? |
| 2 | I'm doing the cooking. |
| 3 | I want a try. |
| 4 | No, you go and rest. |
| 5 | That's enough. |

C Unscramble these phrases

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | lea e o fai mea'ai le |
| 2 | o 'o a au fai mea |
| 3 | isi o 'a le mea le |
| 4 | loa alu e mālōlō |

D Make a list of tasks Samoans do everyday

E Complete these commands

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | Sau e valu _____ |
| 2 | Alu e vavalu _____ |
| 3 | Fāata'ita'i e tatau le _____ |
| 4 | Fai le _____ |

F Fill in the spaces with these words:

(saka, ta, salu su'i)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | E _____ le otaota i le salu. |
| 2 | E _____ talo i le umu. |
| 3 | E _____ le 'ofu i le nila ma le filo. |
| 4 | E _____ lavalava i le fasimoli. |
| 5 | E _____ fa'i i le 'ulo. |

LESSON 27

SITUATION	A Monday Morning
TOPIC	Socializing
TASK	Talking about a week end/activity

COMPETENCIES: Ask and answer questions about weekend activities
 State what one did
 Describe feelings about activities

Samoan / Literal translation

English

1. Ask and answer questions about weekend/activity

E ā le fa'aiuga o le vaiaso?	How was the weekend?
How the weekend	

Mānaia le fa'aiuga o le vaiaso?	Did you have a nice weekend?
nice the weekend/_____	

2. Ask what one did

O ā au mea sa fai i le Aso Toonai	What did you do on Saturday?
What your thing (Tm) do on the Saturday	

Sa 'e alu i le lotu?	Did you go to church
(Tm) you go to church	

E te le'i alu i Apia?	Didn't you go to Apia?
You neg tense go to Apia	

3. State what one did

Sa 'ou fāgota	I went fishing
Tm I fishing	

Sa fai la'u tākāmea	I did my laundry
Tm do my laundry	

Ioe, sa 'ou alu i le lotu	Yes, I went to church
yes (Tm) I go to church	

Leai, 'ou te le'i alu i Apia	No, I didn't go to Apia
No I Tm neg tense go to Apia	

4. Ask and describe feelings about the activity

Sa 'e fiafia i le lotu?	Did you like the service?
Tm you like at the service	

Ioe, sa 'ou fiafia i ai.	Yes, I like it.
Yes Tm I like r/p	

Lēai, ou te le'i fiafia i ai.	No, I didn't like it.
No I Tm neg tense like r/p	

VOCABULARY:

Nouns

galuega	work
fa'atoaga	plantation
ma'umaga	taro
	plantation
ā'oga	school

Verbs & Adjectives

fiafia	happy/like
tafao	roam around
tā'ele	shower
ta'alo	play
lē fiafia	dislike
tumu	full
pisi	busy

Activities

tifaga	movie
siva	dance
lotu	church
fiafia	entertain- ment.
ta'aloga	game
fono	meeting
to'ona'i	Sunday meal

Days

Aso Sa	Sunday	umi	(be) long	
Aso Gafua	Monday	malaga	trip, journey	
Aso Lua	Tuesday	lelei	good	<u>Time Words</u>
Aso Lulu	Wednesday	mānaia	nice	i le taeao in the morning
Aso Tofi	Thursday	matagā	ugly	i le afiafi in the evening
Aso Faraile	Friday	leaga	bad	i le aoauli in the afternoon
Aso To'ona'i	Saturday	feoloolo	fair	i le pō at night

GRAMMAR NOTES:

"Sa" indicates past tense marker. Le'i replaces 'sa' to express past negative. 'te' is used and it precedes le'i when dependent pronouns are used.

Ou te le'i alu
E te le'i sau

I did not go
You did not come

"Te" is substituted by 'e' when pronouns are not used.

e.g. E le'i sau Sione

Sione did not go

WORKSHEET

TALKING ABOUT WEEKEND

- A. Given is a list of a weekend related activity topics. Choose one and write a very short story about it. (Not more than four sentences).

- a) Galue i le ma'umaga
- b) O lo'u faiva
- c) O le lotu i le Aso Sā
- d) o le Tafaoga

- B. Rewrite these sentences giving the opposites of the underlined words

- 1. Ou te lē fiafia e nofo i Samoa
- 2. E lelei le tā'ele i le sami i le Aso Sā
- 3. Sa tumu le falesā i le Aso Sā
- 4. E le'i pisi lō mātou 'āiga ananafi
- 5. E laititi le ma'umaga o lou 'āiga Samoa

- C. Define the following words

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| i) ma'umaga | vi) mānaia |
| ii) tafao | vii) to'onai |
| iii) fiafia | viii) fono |
| iv) tā'ele | x) tumu |
| v) fāgota | xi) ta'alo |

- D. Write a paragraph of 5 to 10 sentences about what you actually did on your recent weekend.

LESSON 28

SITUATION

Arriving home

TOPIC

Socializing

TASK

Making small talk about greetings

COMPETENCIES

Ask about daily activities

Take leave

SAMOAN

ENGLISH

LITERAL TRANSLATION

1 Greet and respond to greetings

'Ua 'ē sau?

Have you come?

Tm you come

Ia/loe

Yes

Yeah/yes

Mālō le 'onosai

Congratulations on your patience

good the patience

Mālō fo'i le onosai

Congratulations to you too

good also the patience

E ā le aso?

How's the day? How was your day?

Tm What the day

Mea māsa'ni lava.

Same as usual.

thing usual (emph)

Pisi tele

Very busy

busy very

Pisi feoloolo

Not so busy

busy fair

2 Ask and respond about daily activities

O ā au mea sa fai ?

What did you do (today)?

What (your) things Tm do

Leai se mea

Nothing much.

No some thing

Sa fai le mea'ai.

I cooked.

Tm cooked

3 Take Leave

Ou te alu ou te mālōlō

I'm going to rest

I (Tm) go I (Tm) rest

Lelei

Ok

good

Ua 'ē tūua.

Are you finished from school.

(Tm) you finish

Ua 'ē mānava.

Are you finished from work.

(Tm) you finish

VOCABULARY

Adverbs of time

ananafi - yesterday
anapō - last night

Nouns

galuega - work
taumafaiga - effort
fāmalosi - persistence
fa'aaloalo - hospitality

Verbs

sau - come
mānava - finish
aogā - use
tū'ua - finish school
taumafai - try

Other Words

tele - very
mai - from

Daily Tasks

fai le mea'ai	- prepare food
fai le umu	- make an umu
fai le tāgāmea	- do the laundry
tapena le fale	- cleaning the house
fai le 'āuli	- do the ironing
faiva	- fishing
fai popo	- collect coconuts
nofo i tamaiti	- take care of children
fai le su'isu'iga	- do the sewing
lalaga 'ietōga	- weave fine mat
sasa vao	- cutting grass
tae le otaota	- pick up the rubbish

CULTURE NOTE

More greeting questions in the guise of self answered questions will welcome you home from school or work. These may be followed by praise or encouragement for your patience. When asked what one did today, it is common to begin with nothing but... and the list things one did - similar to how an American might. Samoans will recognize your need for rest and encourage you to do so often. Rest if you're tired or use the time to read or write quietly.

Cultural discussion: Ask volunteers to role play what happens in the states when they arrive home from school.

- . Compare or contrast role play and what happens in Samoa.
- . Ask them what they think about the questions in this situation.
- . How would they like to answer?
- . Tell them how you feel about these questions

GRAMMAR NOTES

tele - very / too

This is an adverb that is commonly used. In English it comes before verbs and adjectives but in the Samoan language it always comes after.

e.g. E mānaia tele le fale	The house is very.
E lapo'a tele le tama	The boy is too big.

WORKSHEET: Arriving Home

A Respond appropriately

- 1 Ua 'ē tū'ua?
- 2 E ā le aso?
- 3 Pisi le aso?
- 4 O ā ni au mea sa fai?
- 5 Mālō le onosa'i

B Word Factory:

N A O L A M I O
 A N I A U A I N
 M A S A N I A O
 U N I N I T A S
 T E P A L A V A
 S I I F O U M I
 A T U U A S A U

- 1 Use the word factory to find and list some of the vocab you have learned

C Write a short story about one of the daily tasks you've done or observed in your family.

D List down who are responsible to do these tasks in your Samoan family:

umu	faiva	sasavao
tāgāmea	faipopo	lagaletōga

E Fill the spaces with these words:

(tu'ua, manava, pisi, onosa'i, tagamea, anapo)

- a) Mālō le _____.
- e) Ua _____ le _____.
- i) Sa fai le _____.
- o) E _____ tele le _____.
- u) Ua _____ galuega.
- f) Sa ou tafao _____.

LESSON 29

TOPIC:

Possessive Pronouns

TASK:

Use of possessive Pronouns correctly

COMPETENCIES:

Use definite and indefinite possessive pronouns.
Differentiate 'a' nouns and 'o' nouns.
Respond to questions positively and negatively.
Ask who owns an object(s).
State possession of one or more objects.

1. State who owns an object using Singular definite possessive

O la'u ato
It is my bag

O lau ato
It is your bag

O lana ato
It is his/her bag

O lo'u fale
It is my house

O lou fale
It is your house

O lona fale
It is his/her house

2. Ask if someone owns an object using Singular indefinite possessive

O sa'u ato?
Is it my bag?

O sau ato?
Is it your bag?

O sana ato?
Is it his/her bag?

O so'u fale?
Is it my house?

O sou fale?
Is it your house?

O sana fale?
Is it his/her house?

3. Respond to questions positively and negatively

Ioe, o la'u ato.
Yes, it is my bag.

Ioe, o lau ato.
Yes, it is your bag.

Ioe, o lana ato.
Yes, it is his/her bag.

Lēai, e le'o sa'u ato.
No, it is not my bag.

Lēai, e le'o sau ato.
No, it is not your bag.

Leai, e le'o sana ato.
No, it is not his/her bag.

Ioe, o lo'u fale.
Yes, it is my house.

Ioe, o lou fale.
Yes, it is your house.

Ioe, o lona fale.
Yes, it is his/her house.

Lēai, e le'o so'u fale.
No, it is not my house.

Leai, e le'o sou fale.
No, it is not your house.

Leai, e le'o sona fale.
No, it is not his/her house.

4. State possession using definite possessives with plural nouns.

O a'u ato
They are my bags

O au ato
They are your bags

O ana ato
They are his/her bags

O o'u fale
They are my houses

O ou fale
They are your houses

O ona fale
They are his/her houses

5. Ask if someone owns objects

O ni a'u ato?
Are they my bags?

O ni au ato?
Are they your bags?

O ni ana ato?
Are they his/her bags?

O ni o'u fale?
Are they my houses?

O ni ou fale?
Are they your houses?

O ni ona fale?
Are they his/her houses?

6. Respond to questions positively and negatively

Ioe, o a'u ato.
Yes, they are my bags.

Ioe, o au ato.
Yes, they are your bags.

Ioe, o ana ato.
Yes, they are his/her bags.

Lēai, e le'o ni a'u ato.
No, they are not my bags.

Lēai, e le'o ni au ato.
No, they are not your bags.

Lēai, e le'o ni ana ato.
No, they are not his/her bags.

Ioe, o o'u fale.
Yes, they are my houses.

Ioe, o ou fale.
Yes, they are your houses.

Ioe, o ona fale.
Yes, they are his/her houses.

Lēai, e le'o ni o'u fale.
No, they are not my houses.

Lēai, e le'o ni ou fale.
No, they are not your houses.

Lēai, e le'o ni ona fale.
No, they are not houses.

VOCABULARY:

'A' Nouns

peni	- pen
penitala	- pencil
api	- book (exercise)
kesi	- desk
laupapa	- blackboard
pepa	- paper
tusi	- book
ipu	- plate/ cup
pusaaisa	- ice box/ refrigerator
uati	- wrist watch
filifili	- chain/ necklace
galuega	- work/ job
ta'avale	- car
uila	- bicycle
T.V	- television
'ava	- beard
matatioata	- eye glasses
uō	- friend
malaga	- trip
mea	- thing
ato	- bag
tupe	- money
fa'atau	- shopping
sikaleti	- cigarette
afitusi	- match

'O' Nouns

'ofu	- shirt
lavalava	- clothing
se'evae	- shoes
fale	- house
to'alua	- spouse
tamā	- father
tinā	- mother
uso	- sister of female/ brother of male
tuagane	- brother of female
atunu'u	- country
nu'u	- village
setete	- state
nofoa	- chair
fala	- mat
ulu	- head
lima	- hand/ arm
vae	- leg
manava	- stomach
tua	- back
mata	- eye
taliga	- ear
gutū	- mouth
va'a	- boat
va'alele	- airplane

WORKSHEET

TOPIC: POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- A. Write questions and answers using Possessive Pronouns in Samoan. Keywords: peni, fale, 'ato, ta'avale, tupe.

Questions:

Responses:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

- B. a) Take out the word/s which do not belong to the group.
b) Write a short sentence telling why the word/s do not belong to that group in Samoan.

api, ofu, uati, uila, fale, matatioata, peni, tupe.

- 1.
- 2.

- C. Choose the correct word to fill the spaces.

1. O (lo'u, la'u) atunu'u o Amerika.
2. Ua galo (lo'u, la'u) matatioata.
3. O (lona, lana) fale lā e i Pālisi.
4. Lēai, e le'o (sona, sana) uo.
5. Ioe, o (a'u, ona) peni.

- D. Give negative responses to the following questions.

1. O sau uō lale?
2. O ni ou uso ia?
3. O sau tupe lea?
4. O so'u ofu lenā?
5. O ni ana pepa lā e i luga o le laulau?

- E. A telephone conversation.
Complete the conversation then practise in pairs.

- T: Tālofa! O Toma lea.
S: Mālō le soifua _____.
T: Mālō _____ le _____ Simi.
I'a amolemole ua leaga _____ ta'avale.
O 'i 'inā _____ ta'avale?
S: Talofae, e lēai _____ ta'avale.
O le _____ a _____ tuafafine ma _____ to'alua.
T: Se o _____ tinā ma _____ uso e malaga i le malae va'alele.

LESSON 30

TOPIC:

Rude Words

TASK:

Responding appropriately to rude words

COMPETENCIES:

Recognize when others use rude words

Respond to rude words appropriately

1. Recognize rude words (in class activity)

2. Respond appropriately to rude words

Tautala ma le fa'aaloalo.
speak with respect

Speak with respect.

Sōia e te palauvale.
don't you (Tm) swear

Don't swear.

Sōia e te gutu pua'a.
don't you (Tm) mouth pig

Don't use dirty language.
(Speak like a pig)

Fa'apea a'u e te iloa fa'aaloalo.
like me you (Tm) know respect

I thought you were polite/respectful.

Mānaia a'oa'oga a ou mātua.
nice teaching of you parents

Your parents have taught you well.

Alu e fai i lou tamā/tinā/tuafafine.
go to say to your father/mother/sister

Go say that to your father/mother/sister.

Tu'u i lou gutu.
put to your mouth

Put it in your mouth.

'Ai ma'oe.
eat for you

You eat it.

E te māsani ai?
you (Tm) get use to

Are you accustomed to it?

E lē fa'apēnā se tamaititi a'oa'oina.
(Tm) not like that a child educated

An educated child doesn't act like that.

LESSON 31

SITUATION:

Walking on the road

TOPIC:

Socializing

TASK:

Responding to invitations (faaafe)

COMPETENCIES:

- Make invitations
- Accept/Refuse invitations politely
- Ask/State where one is going

SAMOAN

LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1 Invite and accept invitation politely

Susū maia i le mea'ai
come to me at the food

Come and have food.

Ua lelei fa'afetai
(Tm) good thankyou

Okay good thank you.

2 Refuse an invitation politely

Tautala tū atu
speak stand to you

Excuse me for standing.
While I am talking to you.

Lēai fa'afetai.
No thank you

No thank you very much.

3 Ask and state where one is going

'Ā fa'apēfea?
(Tm) How

Where are you going?

'Ā e alu i fea?
(Tm) go to where

Where are you going?

O fea e te alu i ai?
(Tpm) where you (Tm) go

Where are you going?

'Ā 'ē alu i le lotu?
(Tm) you go to the church

Are you going to church?

Ou te alu i le lotu
I (Tm) go to the lotu

I'm going to church.

Ioe, o le 'a ou alu i le lotu
Yes (Tm) I go to the

Yes I'm going to the church.

So'u alu
I go

I'm going (spoken)

Ia susū ia
Well go ahead

Okay go ahead

VOCABULARY:

Verbs

sau	- come
susū maia	- come
afe maia	- come/turn
maliu maia	- come
afio maia	- come
mālōlō maia	- come/rest
ōmaia	- come(pl)
āga'i	- go

Places

faleoloa	- store
fale	- house/home
'āiga	- home/family
vai tā'ele	- bathing pool

Nouns

mea'ai	- food
mea e tatau ai	- food
ti	- breakfast/tea
mālū taeao	- breakfast

Events

lotu	- church/service
fono	- meeting
ta'aloga	- game
ā'oga	- school

CULTURAL NOTE:

Samoan hospitality is shown to visitors and other Samoans alike in these everyday invitations known as faa'afe. As you walk on the road people will continually call out and invite you to rest in their homes or join them for food. It is thus to your advantage to learn quickly how to respond appropriately. When someone extends such an invitation, stop, respond politely and continue on your way. For the most part, refusal is expected but if you are hungry, tired or know the family well, you may want to accept. Acceptance is shown by entering the house. Few words are necessary. In refusing some excuse is usually offered.

WORKSHEET: Responding to invitations

A Give the meanings in English

1	fa'aaloalo	5	fa'afetai
2	tū	6	susū maia
3	mea'ai	7	fa'apēfea
4	tautala	8	lelei

B From what you learned from the lesson, give two different ways to respond to these invitations

- 1 Susū maia i le mea'ai a le 'āiga
- 2 Susū maia e mālōlō

C Choose the suitable words from the list given to fill in the blanks.
(fea, 'ou, tū, alu, susū, fa'afetai, mea'ai, 'e, leai)

- 1 A _____ i fea?
- 2 _____ maia i le _____
- 3 Tautala _____ atu, _____.
- 4 O _____ e te _____ i ai?
- 5 Sa _____ alu i le āōga.

D Record any invitation that is made to you on your way to or from school and check your response with trainers.

F Practice calling out an invitation from your home to at least one person and record their response.

LESSON 32

TOPIC: Adjectives

TASK: Use a variety of Adjectives

SAMOAN LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1. Single word adjectives after a noun

'O Samoa le atunu'u vevela.
Tpm the country hot

Samoa is a hot country.

'Ua mū le fale fou.
(Tm) burnt the house new

The new house has burnt.

'Ou te fiafia i talo tao.
(Tm) happy like with taro baked

I like baked taro.

2. Double Adjectives after a noun

'Ua ma'i le fafine pa'ēē.
(Tm) sick the woman thin

The thin woman is sick.

Na leiloa la'u pua'a pulepule uli.
(Tm) lost my pig spotted black

My black spotted pig was lost.

'Ou te lē fiafia i se 'ofu piniki mālosi.
I (Tm) not happy with a dress pink bright

I'm not happy with a bright pink dress.

3. Adjectival Phrases describing nouns

'E fiafia tamaiti i tusi ata.
(Tm) like children with books pictures

Children like books with pictures.

'Ua alu le va'a ma le pāsese tumu i Pago
(Tm) go the boat with the load full to Pago

The boat has gone with the full load to Pago.

'E nonofo Simi ma lona 'āiga i Vailima
(Tm) live (pl) with his family in Vailima

Simi lives with his family in Vailima.

4. Adjectival Clauses describing nouns

'Ua ma'i le tamāloa leoleopō i le falema'i.
(Tm)sick the man night watch hospital

The nightwatchman at the hospital is sick.

Na 'ou malaga i le pasi lea na maua e
(Tm) I travelled bus this caught by
le leoleo.
policeman.

I travelled in the bus that was caught by
the policeman

O le teine 'aulelei o Sose 'ua alu i Fiti.
Tpm the girl pretty Tpm go to Fiji

The pretty girl Sose has gone to Fiji.

4. Questions related to adjectives.

E fa'apēfea le tau?
(Tm) how the weather

How's the weather?

E ā lou pule?
(Tm) how your boss

How's your boss?

E fa'apē'i le fafine?
(Tm) how the woman

What's the woman like?

E vevela ma susū.
(Tm) dry and wet

It's dry and wet.

E vevela ia Aokuso.
(Tm) hot in August

It's hot in August.

E lelei lo'u pule.
(Tm) good my boss

My boss is good.

E leaga lo'u pule.
(Tm) bad my boss

My boss is bad.

E lāpo'a le fafine.
(Tm) big the woman

The woman is big.

E umi le fafine.
(Tm) tall the woman

The woman is tall.

VOCABULARY:

Nouns

atunu'u	- country	pua'a	- pig
fafine	- woman	falema'i	- hospital
tamāloa	- man	leoleo	- policeman
tamaiti	- children	pasi	- bus
va'a	- boat	pāsese	- load of passengers

Adjectives

vevela	- hot	puta	- fat
malulu	- cold	leaga	- bad
fou	- new	pa'e'e	- slim
tuai	- old	mālosi	- strong
mata	- raw	vāivai	- weak
tao	- baked	poto	- smart
vela	- cooked	valea	- stupid
agamasesei	- troublesome	pu'upu'u	- short
fa'anoanoa	- sad	'umi	- long
agalelei	- kind	susū	- wet
agaleaga	- unkind	mago	- dry
agamalū	- gentle	lelei	- good

pulepule uli	- black spotted	e fai taga	- with pockets
loloto lautele	- deep wide	ma lana uō	- with his/her friend
tusi mūmū	- red stripe print	pei se pālāgi	- like a palagi
lanumoana vaivai	- light blue	e tali ai mālō	- to host guest
mumu pā'auli	- dark red	e fa'amālūlū ai le 'ea	- to cool the air
pīniki mālosi	- bright pink	lēai se siusiu	- without a tail
mūmū sesega	- bright red	le'i faia se to'alua	- not married
uliuli pato'i	- deep black	o fa'amaumauga	- of records
matuā leaga	- very bad	la'u pāsese mo Pago	- carrying passengers to Pago
si'usi'u mutu	- short tail	e lafo i ai lāpisi	- to put trash in

Questions

E ā	- How is
E fa'apēfea	- How is (personality)
E fa'apēi	- How is (appearance)

WORKSHEET**Adjectives****A. Complete these sentences**

1. 'Ou te musu i le 'ofu _____
2. Ua sola la'u moa _____
3. E nofo Simi i le fale _____
4. O Toma o le tamā _____ ma _____
5. Ua alu i Savaii Sio _____

B. Use the following in your own sentences

1. Tusi mūmū
2. Si'usi'u mutu
3. E fai taga
4. Uliuli pato'i
5. E fa'amālūlū ai le 'ea

C. Draw pictures to illustrate these words

1. tama puta
2. teine ulu'u'umi
3. pua'a pae'e
4. fugālā'au mūmū pā'auli
5. lā'au telē

D. Fill the spaces in the sentences with these Adjectival Clauses:

- a. lēai se si'usi'u
- b. e fa'amālūlū ai le 'ea
- c. e tali ai mālō
- d. e le'i faia se to'alua
- e. o fa'amaumauga

1. O Pili lo'u uso _____
2. Ua vela le potu, 'auā ua pē le masina _____
3. O le pua'a e _____ ua le'iloa.
4. E tāua le 'api _____
5. O lo'o nofo Pela i le fale _____

E. Write your own short story and underline all the describing words and phrases of clauses:

LESSON 33

TOPIC:

Socializing

TASK:

Making/ responding/ refusing/ accepting invitations

COMPETENCIES:

Invite/ ask if someone is available

State invitation

Accept invitation

Refuse an invitation and state reason for refusal

1. Invite/ask if someone is available

O ā au mea e fai nānei?
what your things (Tm) do

What are you doing later?

E te avanoa taeao?
you (Tm) free tomorrow

Are you free tomorrow?

E lē iloa. E ā?
(Tm) not know why

Don't know. Why?

'Aiseā ua 'e fesili ai?
why (Tm) you ask r/p

Why do you ask?

2. State invitation

E te sau i lo'u Aso Fānau?
you (Tm) come to my birthday

Will you come to my Birthday Party?

Tā te lē tafafao?
we (Tm)not

Why don't we sit and talk?

3. Accept an invitation

Mānaia fo'i.
nice too

Nice.

Oi, ia lelei.
well good

Okay, good.

Ua lelei, 'ou te alu atu.
OK I (Tm) come over

Okay, I'll come.

4. Refuse and state reason for refusal

Malie, ou te lē avanoa.
aye too bad I (Tm) not free

Sorry, I'm not free.

Malie, e fai la'u ā'oga.
sorry (Tm) do my class

I'm sorry. I have a class.

VOCABULARY:

Time Words

nānei
tacao
afiafi
pō
talaatu tacao
pō tacao

- later
- tomorrow
- evening
- night
- day after tomorrow
- tomorrow night

Events

asofānau
pāiī
tafaoga
fa'alavelave

- birthday
- party
- picnic
- occasion

Verbs

nofonofo
fai
tafafafo/eva
iloa
iai
matamata
siva
leo

- sit around
- do
- sit and talk
- know
- to be
- watch
- dance
- look after home

WORKSHEET

Invitations

A. Find as many words as you can in this word puzzle

f a a l a v e l a v e n a n . e i
t t i l o a t a i l e a g a p o
a a i a f i a f i t a f a o g a
e f a u a n a f o s a l e a g a
a a i t a l a t u f a e a o u a
o f t a i l e a g a i l o a e a
s a f e s i l i a v a n o a e a
i o l m a i s e a a l a t u l n
v t o e a v a l e l a u o u e e
a e u a a o g a i f a a u a i i

- a. Find as many words in this puzzle.
- b. Give meanings

B. Fill the blanks with the correct word below (lo'u, pātī, avanoa, po taeao, afiafi, tafafao)

1. E te _____ nanei?
2. Sau tā _____.
3. E te lē sau i le _____.
4. E te fia sau i _____ asofānau.
5. Ou te alu i Apia i le _____.
6. E fai le siva i le _____.

C. Write down the plural for these verbs

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. siva | 6. nofonofo |
| 2. tafao | 7. matamata |
| 3. leo | 8. lotu |
| 4. sau | 9. 'ai |
| 5. alu | 10. savali |

D. Put down "one word" that you can find inside these words. eg. siva = iva (nine)

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. taeao | 6. pātī |
| 2. afiafi | 7. savali |
| 3. matamata | 8. lotu |
| 4. nofonofo | |
| 5. tafafao | |

LESSON 34

TOPIC:

Transportation

TASK:

Finding and taking a bus

COMPETENCIES:

Ask/respond about
 * bus destinations
 * bus fare
 * bus schedule

1. Ask/ respond about bus destinations

Fa'amolemole, o lē fea pasi e alu i Moto'otua? Please, which bus is going to Moto'otua?

please which bus go

O le pasi lanumeamata.
 Tpm bus

The green_bus.

O le pasi a Simi.
 Tpm bus of Jim

Simi's bus.

O fea e alu i ai le pasi lale?
 where go to the bus that

Where does that bus go?

2. Ask/respond about bus fare

E fia le pāsese i Alafua?
 (Tm) how much the fare to Alafua

How much is fare to Alafua?

E 50 sene.
 (Tm)

It's 50 cents.

3. Ask/respond about bus schedule.

O le ā le taimi o le pasi i Sāfata
 what the time of the bus to ____?

What time does the bus to Safata go?

E alu pe 'ā tā le lua.
 (Tm) go when strike two

It goes at two o'clock.

E alu pe 'ā tumu.
 (Tm) go when full

It goes when it's full.

tapuni fale'olua.
 close store
sau le 'aveta'avale
 come the driver

stores close

the driver comes

4. Negotiating for a taxi.

E iai sau pāsese fa'amolemole?
 (Tm) have your passenger please

Do you have any passengers please?

Lēai.
 No

No.

Tā ō atu i Moto'otua fa'amolemole.
 we go to Moto'otua please

Let's go to Moto'otua please.

Afe i lou itū tauagavale.
turn to you side left

Le fale pālagi pa'epa'e lenā.
the house palagi white that

E fia le pāsese?
(Tm) much the fare

E lua tālā.
(Tm) two dollars

Fa'afetai lava.
thanks (emph)

Tōfā soifua.
Goodbye health

VOCABULARY:

Questions Words

O lē fea	- Which
O fea	- Where
E fia	- How much/many
E to'afia	- How many (# people)
E fa'apēfea	- How

Nouns

pasi	- bus
ta'avale la'itiiti	- taxi
aveta'avale	- driver
pāsese	- fare/ passenger
nu'u	- village
tupe	- money
fale'oloa	- store
taimi	- time
itūlā	- hour

Turn left.

That white European house.

What's the fare?

It's two tala.

Thank you.

Goodbye.

Verbs

sau/ ōmai	- come
alu/ ō	- go
tapuni	- close
tatala	- open
ui	- to pass along
totogi	- to pay
fa'atau	- to buy
tapua'i	- to be in support
fa'auli	- to drive a car
tāofi	- to stop (car) catch a bus
fa'atali	- to wait

Colour Words

mūmū	- red
laumoana	- blue
pa'epa'e	- white
samasama	- yellow
lanumeamata	- green
uliuli	- black
mūmū mālosi	- dark red
lanumeamata mālosi	- dark green

WORKSHEET

TRANSPORTATION

A. Fill the spaces with the suitable question words below.

E fia, O fea, O lē fea, O le ā, E iai.

1. _____ pasi e alu i Moamoa?
2. _____ le taimi o le ti.
3. _____ le pāsese i Moto'otua?
4. _____ le 'avepasi?
5. _____ sau penitala?

B. WORD PUZZLE

F	A	A	M	O	L	E	M	O	L	E	E	I	A	I
M	O	A	M	O	A	P	A	S	E	S	E	E	L	E
O	P	A	S	E	S	E	P	A	L	A	G	I	T	A
F	T	A	U	A	G	A	X	A	L	E	O	F	E	A
O	L	U	A	P	A	S	I	T	O	F	A	A	F	E
O	A	F	A	A	F	E	T	A	I	T	I	L	U	A
T	P	E	N	I	T	A	L	A	P	A	E	P	A	E
U	T	A	U	A	G	A	V	A	L	E	F	A	L	E
A	P	A	L	A	G	I	F	A	A	S	A	G	A	A

- a) Find as many words.
- b) Give translations in English.

C. Look at this chart of words. Try to form sentences or questions.

LESSON 35

TOPIC:

Spoken Language

TASK:

Understanding spoken language

COMPETENCIES:

Listen and understand spoken language

Respond when someone uses the spoken language

SAMOAN

ENGLISH

VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Spoken

ua'e
la'u
so'u
sa'u
la'a
sa'e
te
u
la
vatu
ta'i
tuai
matua'i
no'u
o au?
fa'afefea
Te alu

Formal

ua e
o le 'a 'ou
se'i o'u
sa' ou
o le 'a
sa' e
e te
'ai
o le a
vae atu

matua

na ou
O a au?
fa'apefea
E te alu?

o le 'a timu
o fea?

Translation

have you
I will
I have to
I did
it will
did you
do you (are you)
eat
what
your honourable

you're very
very very
I did
What are your?
How?
Are you going?
Do you go?
it will rain
where?

1. Spoken greeting questions

O ā mai 'oe?
lau susuga/ afioga/ tōfā?
'oe le tama tele?
'oe le tama faigatā?
tatou?
lena itu?

How are you?
you sir/honourable/orator?
you the great man?
you the difficult man? (expression)
we (inclusive)
that side (family)

O fa'afefea mai tatou?
O ā mai lou ola?
O tātā lou fatu?

How are we?
How's your life?
Is your heart beating?

2. Spoken responses to greeting

Manuia lava vatu lau susuga/
afioga/ tofa

Fine thanks your honourable/sir/orator

Tātā le fatu.

The heart is beating.

Manuia mea uma.

Everything's fine.

Lelei mea uma.

All are in good condition.

Lelei lava le Atua 'ae leaga le tagata.

God is good but the person is bad.

3. **Early morning meeting**

Uae usu mai?

Have you come? (in the morning)

I, uo'u sau.

Yes, I have come.

Fa'afefea na'e sau?

How did you come?

No'u sau i le pasi.

I came by bus.

La'e alu i fea? Te alu i fea?

Where are you going then? Where are you going?

Te alu te fa'atau.

I'm going shopping.

4. **Asking what one did.**

O au mea sa fai?

What did you do?

Sa'u moe.

I slept.

Sa'u alu i Apia.

I went to Apia.

Sa'u tāmeca.

I did the washing.

Sa'e faigaluega?

Did you work (today)?

I, sa'u faigaluega.

Yes, I worked.

5. **Spoken questions**

Fea te faigaluega ai?

Where do you work?

La lau mea e fai taeao?

What are you going to do tomorrow?

Sa'e ita ia te a'u?

Were you mad at me?

6. **Parting Comments**

La'u alu. La'a timu.

I'm going. It's going to rain.

Tā ō la'a timu.

Let's go, it's going to rain.

'Ia, alu loa.

Well, go then.

Se 'aia te alu.

Please don't go.

8. **Other idiomatic expressions**

Ta'i e aulelei.

You are pretty.

Ta'i aulelei lau uo.

Your friend is very nice.

Tu'ai 'e faiaga tele.
Ua uma lē/ uma lālā.
'Ua ifi tātou.
Tātou mālepe.
Tātou o i Mulinu'u.
Taimi o le ū.

You're very late.
That's great.
We've finished.
Let's break up.
Let's dismiss.
Time to eat.

WORKSHEET**Spoken Language****A. Rewrite the following in a formal way**

- 1 Te alu i fea?
- 2 Fa'afesea na'e sau?
- 3 Te alu te fa'atau
- 4 O au mea sa fai?
- 5 La'u alu, la'a timu.

B. Translate

- 1 No'u savali mai.
- 2 Sa'u moe.
- 3 La'u alu la'a timu
- 4 O au mea sa fai?
- 5 Ua'e usu mai?

C. Match column 'A to 'B column

- | | | | |
|---|-------|----|------------|
| a | la'u | 1 | Ua 'ou |
| b | sa'u | 2 | O le 'a |
| c | so'u | 3 | O le 'a ou |
| d | uo 'u | 4 | Se'i ou |
| e | la'a | 5 | Sa ou |
| f | na'e | 6 | O le 'a |
| g | ta'i | 7 | matua'i |
| h | ua'e | 8 | na ou |
| i | na'u | 9 | na 'e |
| j | la | 10 | matua 'e |
| k | tua'i | 11 | ua 'ou |

LESSON 36

TOPIC:

Particle 'ai'

TASK:

Using particle ai correctly

COMPETENCIES:

Ask questions using 'ai' without preposition

Ask question using 'ai' and preposition

A. Ask questions using 'ai' without the preposition

O le ā le mea ua e vāivai ai?
what the thing (Tm) you tired

What made you tired?

Ua 'ē vāivai o le ā?
(Tm) you tired what

O la'u galuega ua 'ou vaivai ai.
Tpm my job (Tm) I tired that

My job makes me tired.

Ua 'ou vāivai i la'u galuega
(Tm) I tired of my work

O anafea na 'e sau ai i Samoa?
Tpm when (Tm) you come that to

When did you come to Samoa?

Na 'e sau anafea i Samoa?
(Tm) you come when to Samoa

O le aso ____ o ____ na ou sau ai.
Tpm the day (date) (month) (Tm) come

It's the ____ of ____ on which I came.

Na ou sau i le aso 18 o Tēsema.
(Tm) I come on the date ____ of Dec.

I came on December 18th.

'O āfea e te toe alu ai?
Tpm when you (Tm) back go that

When will you go back?

'E te toe alu āfea?
you (Tm) again go when

B. Ask questions using 'ai' and the preposition

O fea sa e alu i ai?
Tpm where (Tm) you go to

Where did you go?

Sa 'e alu i fea
(Tm) you go to where

O ____ sa 'ou alu i ai
Tpm (place) I (Tm) go to that

It's Apia where I went

Sa ou alu i Apia
(Tm) I go to Apia

O ai e te alofa i ai?
Tpm who you (Tm) love to whom
'E te alofa iā te ai?
you (Tm) love to whom

Whom do you love?

O (name) 'ou te alofa i ai.
Tpm _____ I (Tm) love to whom

It's _____ that I love.

Ou te alofa iā Sina.
I (Tm) love to Sina

I love Sina.

O ai na e 'avea i ai le peni?
Tpm who (Tm) you give to whom the pen

To whom did you give the pen?

Na 'e 'avea le peni iā te ai?
(Tm) you give the pen to who

O Sina na 'ou 'avea i ai le peni
Tpm (name) (Tm) I give to that pen

It's Sina to whom I gave the pen.

Na 'ou 'avea le peni iā Toma.
(Tm) I give the pen to Toma

I gave the pen to Tom.

GRAMMAR NOTES

"Ai" is used usually in sentences when the sentence spoken refers to something or someone being talked about or mentioned previously in the sentence. It refers to time, place, third person or an idea.

1. The following question words always take the particle "Ai". If they are used with verbs.
O āfea, O anafea, O le ā le mea, Aiseā, O ai.
2. The answers begin with subject followed by the verb.
3. Sometimes ai is preceded by the preposition "i" to show the direction of the verb.

VOCABULARY:

Question words

O fea	- Where
O āfea	- When (future)
O anafea	- When (past)
O ai	- Who
O le ā le mea	- What is the thing
Aiseā	- Why

Nouns

atu'nu'u	- country
galuega	- work or job
nu'u	- village
ā'oga	- school
'āiga	- family
aso	- date/ day
tausaga	- year
māsina	- month
noe 'umi	- sleep late
alapō	- get up early
su'esu'e 'umi	- study for a long time
faiva	- fishing

Verbs

vaivai	- tired
fiafia	- happy
fa'anoanoa	- sad
tagi	- cry
ita	- angry
'ata	- laugh
tuai	- late
alofa	- love
alu	- go
sau	- come
faigaluega	- to work
malaga	- travel

Other Words

i ai	- to whom
ai	- that, in which
toe	- back/again
fo'i	- go back
inei	- here
'o	- there

WORKSHEET:**Particle "Ai"**

A. Write 5 questions that include 'ai' or 'i ai'

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

B. Answer the questions you have written.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

C. Fill in these blanks with 'ai' or 'i ai'.

1. O Apia 'ou te alu _____.
2. O Alafua 'ou te nofo _____.
3. O le pasi lenā na sau _____ Leata.
4. E le'i sau le teine 'ou te alofa _____.
5. Ua uma mea'ai 'ou te mana'o _____.

D. Write your own six sentences using 'ai' by itself and 'ai' with the preposition.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

E. Read the verbs in Samoan. Rewrite in alphabetical order.

For further study/information see any of the following books.

- a. Samoan Language by John Mayer
- b. Samoan Grammar by Churchward
- c. Gagana Samoa by Afereti Galumalemana Hunkin

8. As previously noted, there are plural verb forms in Samoan. Transitive endings are not used with plural forms. The singular form of the verb is used with a transitive suffix.

c.g. Sa 'ou 'aia le talo. I ate the taro.
 Sa mātou 'aia le talo. We ate the taro.
 Sa mātou 'a'ai i le Tusitala. We ate at the Tusitala.

9. The prefix fa'a is added to some intransitive verbs (c.g., moe, taele) to make this type of verb transitive.

c.g. Ou te fa'amocina le pepe. I put the baby to sleep.
 Sa 'ou fa'atā'elea le pepe. I bathed the baby.

10. When a transitive verb ends with the vowel a, one never uses the suffix 'a' but rather adds 'ina' or put a stress on the final vowel 'a'.

c.g. Verb : tatala - to open
 Ou te tatalaina le faitotoa. - I open the door
 Ou te tatālā le faitoto'a - I open the door.

WORKSHEET:

TOPIC: Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.

ACTIVITIES:

A. (1). Change these verbs into transitive verbs.

tusi, tapuni, 'ai, fai, maua, 'ave, fa'amoe, fa'atā'ele, tatata

(2). Use any of five words which you added suffix 'a' as transitive verbs in your own sentences.

B. Choose the correct verb.

1. Ou te _____ le tusi.
2. Ou te _____ le faitotoa.
3. Ou te _____ le pepe.
4. Ou te _____ le kuka.
5. Ou te _____ le pua'a.

C. Correct these sentences.

1. Ua gaoi le tupe.
2. O le Toma sa fai le kuka.
3. Ou te le'i ave le tusi i Toma.
4. Tusia le tusi.
5. Fa'atā'elea le pepe.

D. Translate these into Samoan.

1. Bring the food please.
2. Bathe the baby please.
3. Did you post my letter?
4. Ring the bell.
5. Did you pay my fare also?

LESSON 38

TOPIC: Geographical Terms

COMPETENCIES: State directions and use map words.
Ask name of something on map.
Ask where a place is.
Find out why places are hot or cold.

1. State directions and use map words.

sasa'e - east	ekueta	- equator
sisifo - west	teropika o Kanesa	- Tropic of Cancer
mātū - north	teropika o Kaperitonu	- Tropic of Capricorn
saute - south	sone vevela	- hot zone
konetineta, vasa, sami, atunu'u, motu		- continent, oceans, sea, country, island

2. Ask name of something on map.

O le kometineta lea o <u>name</u> ?	Is this the continent of <u>name</u> ?
Tpm the continent this of	
Ioe, o le konetineta lenā o <u>name</u> .	Yes, that is the continent of
Tpm the country that of	<u>name</u>

3. Ask where a place is on the map.

O fea le atunu'u o <u>name</u> ?	Where is the country of <u>name</u> ?
Tpm where the country of	
O <u>name</u> la e i <u>direction</u> o le Vasa Pasefika	<u>Name</u> is at the <u>direction</u> of the
Tpm there Tm at the Ocean Pacific	Pacific Ocean.
O ai le <u>atunu'u</u> e i <u>direction</u> o Samoa?	What is the <u>country</u> to the
Tpm what the there at	<u>direction</u> of Samoa?
O <u>name</u> e i <u>direction</u> o le Samoa.	<u>Name</u> is to the <u>direction</u> of
Tpm there at of the	Samoa.

4. Find out why places are cold or hot.

'Aiseā e <u>vevela</u> ai Samoa?	Why is <u>Samoa</u> hot?
why Tm hot that	
E vevela Samoa 'auā e latalata	Samoa is hot because it is close to
Tm hot because close	the equator.
i le ekueta.	
to the equator.	
O fea o le ekueta e iai <u>Samoa</u> ?	Where about from the equator is
Tpm where is the equator Tm be	<u>Samoa</u> ?
O <u>Samoa</u> e i le <u>saute</u> o le ekueta.	<u>Samoa</u> is to the <u>south</u> of the
TPM TM at of the equator.	equator.

VOCABULARY

Question Words

O fea - Where
O ai - Who
O gāfea - Where about

Direction Words

sasa'e - east
sisifo - west
mātū - north
saute - south

Locative Bases

lalo ifo - below
luga a'e - above
tafatafa - beside
'ōgātotonu - centre

mātū feagai ma sasa'e - north east
mātū feagai ma sisifo - south east

pito - edge
talafātai - coast

Countries

- Atunu'u

Niu Kini - New Guinea
Toga - Tonga
Niue - Niue
Tuvalu - Tuvalu
Hawaii - Hawaii
Niu Sila - New Zealand

Saina - China
Iāpani - Japan
Siūmani - Germany
Peretānia - Britain
Kānata - Canada

Continents

Amerika i Mātū
Amerika i Saute
Europa
Asia
Aferika
Ausetālia
Unaite Setete

Seas

Sami i Saute
Sami Metitirani
Sami 'Ula'ula
Sami 'O'ona
Sami Kasepeane
Sami Mate

- Konetineta

- North America
- South America
- Europe
- Asia
- Africa
- Australia
- United States

Sami

- South Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Red Sea
- Baltic Sea
- Caspian Sea
- Dead Sea

Oceans

Vasa

Vasa Pasefika - Pacific Ocean
Vasa Atalani - Atlantic Ocean
Vasa Atika - Arctic Ocean
Vasa Anetātika - Antarctic Ocean
Vasa Initia - Indian Ocean

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Nouns

tuā'oi
laumua
ītūlagi
'a'ai
taulaga
mauga
laufanua
tolotolo
vaitafe
nu'u
itūmālō
faga
vanu
togāvao
ekueta
fa'afanua
motu

- boundaries
- capital
- directions
- city
- harbour
- mountain
- land
- cape
- river
- town/ village
- district
- bay
- valley
- vegetation
- equator
- map
- island

Other Words

mālūlū	- cold
vevela	- hot
mamao	- far
latalata	- near
tuā'oi	- next to
maualuga	- high
lautele	- vast
mafola	- flat
mauga	- mountainous
lapo'a	- big
laititi	- small

WORKSHEET:

Geographical Topics

A. Write statement to describe the location of these places.

1. Samoa _____
2. Iāpani _____
3. Kānata _____
4. Ausetālia _____
5. Sami 'ula'ula _____

B. Write a paragraph to describe the location of where you are living now.

C. Answer these questions

1. O ai laumua o atunu'u nei

- a. Samoa i Sisifo
- b. Fiti
- c. Toga
- d. Niu Sila
- e. Unaitē Setete
- f. Saina

2. O ai ni atunu'u e latalata i nei

- a. Iāpani
- b. Peretānia
- c. Tūvalu
- d. Niu Kini
- e. Filipaina

3. O ai le taulaga o Ausetālia?

4. O ai le nu'u o lo o'ē nofo ai nei?

5. O le ā le 'ese'ese o le konetineta ma le motu?

Vase le ekueta ma faāiloga ni atunu'u se 4 i Saute ma se 2 i Mātū.

A. Write statement to describe the locatioin of these places.

1. Samoa _____
2. Iāpani _____
3. Ausetālia _____
4. Amerika _____

B. Give Samoan names of the following

- a. Pacific Ocean
- b. Dead Sea
- c. Equator
- d. Continent
- e. Arctic Ocean

C. Answer these questions

1. O fea o le ekueta e iai Ausetalia?
2. 'Aiseā e vevela ai Samoa?
3. O le ā le mamao o Fiti mai le ekueta?
4. O fea le konetineta e i ai Siāmani?
5. O ai laumua o atunuu nei:
 - a). Samoa i Sisifo
 - b). Fiti
 - c). Niu Sila
 - d). Unaitē Setete
 - e). Saina
 - f). Toga

D. List down all the continents, Oceans and Seas starting from the biggest to the smallest.

- | 1. Konetineta:- | 2. Vasa:- | 3. Sami:- |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

LESSON 39

TOPIC:

Explaining Peace Corps

TASK:

Ask/respond to Questions on Peace Corps

COMPETENCIES:

Explain goals of Peace Corps

State jobs Peace Corps Volunteers do

Tell how many PCVs there are in Samoa

Answer other questions about Peace Corps

1. Explain goals of Peace Corps

O le ā le uiga o le upu Peace Corps?
What meaning of word _____

What's the meaning of the word Peace Corps?

O le fesoasoani Alofa.
Tpm help kind

It's kind help.

Āiseā e ōmai ai Pisikoa i Samoa?
Why come r/p Peace Corps to Samoa

Why do Peace Corps come to Samoa?

E fesoasoani e
(Tm) help to

To help to

Ao'ao tagata o atunu'u tau atia'e.
Teach people of country undeveloped

Teach people of undeveloped countries.

'Ina ia fa'ateleina le mālamalama
In order to extend understanding
o tagata Amerika i le olaga ma
people America to the life
aganu'u a tagata o atunu'u
culture of people the countries
o lo'o galulue ai.
(Tm) work at

In order to extend the understanding

of the American about the way of life

culture of the people of the countries

where they are working.

'Ina ia fa'ateleina le mālamalama
in order to extend understanding
o tagata o atunu'u tau atia'e
people countries undevelop
i tagata Amerika ma ō lātou olaga
people America and of their life.

In order to extend the understanding

of the people of undeveloped

countries about the life/culture of the
Americans.

2. State jobs Peace Corps volunteers do

O ā galuega a Pisikoa e fai?
What job of Peace Corps do

What jobs do PCVS do?

O le to'atele o faiāoga.
Tpm the many of teacher

Many are teachers.

O isi o le
Tpm others

Others are at

Ofisa o Fa'atoaga/ Vaomatua/
Faigafaiva ma le Falemai.
office Agriculture/ Forestry/
Fisheries, Hospital.

Agriculture Department, Forestry,
Fisheries and Hospital.

E fa'apēfea 'ona tou fesoasoani mai?
(Tm) how you help

How do you help?

E fa'alagolago i agava'a o i Pisikoa
(Tm) depend to skills of PCVs

It depends on the skills of the
Volunteers.

3. Describe applications Process

Na fa'apēfea ona 'avea 'oe ma Pisikoa?
(Tm) How become you

How did you become a Peace Corps volunteer?

Sa 'ou tusi talosaga i Uosigitone
(Tm) I apply Washington

I sent an application to Washington.

4. Answer other questions about Peace Corps

O le ā le tausaga na e sau ai?
What year (Tm) you come

What year did you come?

O le tausaga ____ vaega lona ____
Tpm year group

Year ____ group ____.

O le ā le tausaga na o'mai ai le
What the year (Tm) come
vaega muamua?
group first

What year did the first group come?

O le 1967.

It's 1967.

O le ā le umi e galue ai se Pisikoa?
What the long work a PC

How long does a PCV work?

E lua tausaga.
(Tm) two years

Two years.

E to'afia Pisikoa o galulue i Samoa?
(Tm) how many working

How many PCVs working in Samoa?

E i le vā o le limasefulu ma le
(Tm) between of the fifty and the
onosefulu
sixty

Between fifty and sixty.

O ai le Pule o Pisikoa i Samoa?
who the boss of PC in Samoa

Who is the Director of Peace Corps?

O Mr Jan Auman.

It's Mr Jan Auman.

'Aiseā tou te a'oina ai le Fa'asamoa?
why you (Tm) learn it the Fa'asamoa

Why do you study Samoan language/culture?

E aogā pe 'ā talanoa ma tagata Samoa.
(Tm) useful when talk with people Samoa

It is useful when talking with Samoan people.

O ai e totōgia 'outou i Samoa?
who pay you in Samoa

Who pays you in Samoa?

O Pisikoa i Uosigitone
Tpm PC in Washington

Peace Corps in Washington.

Fāafetai tele, 'ua 'ou mālmalama.
thank you much (Tm) I understand

Thank you very much I understand.

VOCABULARY:

Pisikoa	- Peace Corps	fa'ateleina	- extend
upu	- word	a'oa'o	- teach
uiga	- meaning	fa'alagolago	- depends
fesoasoani	- help	galue	- to work
tagata	- people	'avea	- become
atunu'u	- country	i le vā	- in between
mālamalamaga	- understanding	totōgia	- to pay
aganu'u	- culture	ō mai	- (pl) come
faiā'oga	- teacher	galuega	- job/work
vāega	- group	tusi talosaga	- application

Question Words:

O le ā	- What (sing)
O ā	- What (pl)
'Aiseā	- Why
Fa'apēfea	- How

WORKSHEET: Explaining Peace Corps

A. Translate the following to Samoan.

1. Where are you working?
2. Are you married?
3. How long will you be in Samoa?
4. How did you become a Peace Corps Volunteer?
5. Who is the Director of Peace Corps in Samoa?

B. Rewrite the following sentences using the plural form.

1. O lo'o galue le Pisikoa.
2. Sa sau le tama'ita'i faiōga Pisikoa.
3. E alu i le Ofisa o Fa'ato'aga.
4. Sa 'ou tusi talosaga i Uosigitone.
5. Ou te nofo i Samoa mo le lua tausaga.

C. Translate the above sentences into English.

D. Find as many words as you can in this puzzle.

T	T	L	I	A	T	I	E	A	N
O	U	A	G	A	N	L	M	I	U
A	P	I	T	A	U	U	T	L	E
F	E	S	O	A	S	O	A	N	I
I	I	K	I	T	A	G	U	F	I
A	M	R	G	O	I	A	N	I	F
S	E	O	I	F	M	T	U	S	I
A	V	A	K	A	U	A	M	U	A

E. Write a short story about Peace Corps using some of the words.

LESSON 40

TOPIC:

Weather Conditions

TASK:

Talking about Weather

COMPETENCIES:

Ask about/ describe Weather condition
Ask about/ describe Weather of the day.
Ask about weather in past.
Ask about/ describe seasons.
Use some words of doubt.

SAMOAN LITERAL TRANSLATION

ENGLISH

1. Ask about the weather conditions in Samoa

E ā/ fa'apēfēa le tau i Samoa?
(Tm) how the weather in Samoa

How's the weather in Samoa?

E timu ma vevela.
(Tm) raining and hot

It's wet and hot.

2. Ask about/ describe weather in the day

Fa'amata e timu?
do you think it is going to rain

Do you think it's going to rain?

Masalo.

Maybe

3. Ask about/ describe past weather conditions

Na matagi anapō?
(Tm) windy last night

Was last night windy?

Na matagi tele anapō.
(Tm) windy very last night

It was very windy last night.

Na malū lava anapō.
(Tm) calm so last night.

It was so calm last night.

4. Describe present weather condition

Ua lagilelei le tau.
TM fine the weather

The weather is fine?

Ua lelei lava le tau.
(Tm) good so the weather

Yes, the weather has been so good.

Ua loulouā le tau i lenei vaiaso.
(Tm) stormy the weather at this week

No, the weather has been stormy this week.

5. Ask about the stormy time in Samoa

O ā māsina e māsani ona afā ai Samoa? When is the hurricane season?
what month (Tm) used to hurricane in Samoa

E māsani 'ona afā iā Iānuari, Fepuari It usually storms in January, February or
(Tm) use to storm in January, February March.
po'o Mati.
or March.

6. Ask about the weather seasons of Samoa.

E fia tau i Samoa? How many seasons in Samoa?
TM how many seasons in Samoa

Na 'o le lua tau i Samoa. Only two seasons in Samoa.
Only the two seasons in Samoa.

O le tau vevela ma le tau susū. They are the hot and wet season.
Tpm the hot and the wet

VOCABULARY

Verbs

lā	- sunny
timu	- rain
laofie	- be free of rain
vevela	- hot
mālūlū	- cold
matagi	- windy
malū	- calm
lagilelei	- fine
loulouā	- stormy
paolo	- shady
fa'alētimu	- not much rain
fa'alēlelei	- not very good
māsani	- usually
ma'ulu'ulu	- shower
'auaoa	- cloudy
pogisā	- dark
mālamalama	- bright

Nouns

tau	- weather or season
aso	- day
māsina	- month
tausaga	- year
timu	- rain
tīmuga	- heavy rain
mūgālā	- bright sunshine
matagi	- wind
afā	- hurricane
matāua	- drops
Vaito'elau (tau mago)	- dry season
Vaipalolo (tau susu)	- wet season
'anapō	- last night
'anatacao	- this morning
nānei	- later this evening

Other Words

nei aso	- these days
lenei vaiaso	- this week
lenei māsina	- this month

CULTURE HANDOUT

WEATHER

Samoa is located in the heart of Polynesia and lies within about fourteen degrees off the equator. The trade winds blow most of the year and keep the climate cool for its latitude. Temperatures usually only vary within a range of thirteen degrees on either side of eighty degrees F. Seasons are not normally classified as summer or winter but rather wet (Vaipalolo) and dry (Vaito'elau). The wet season, roughly from November to April, is the hotter and more humid time of the year. During the dry season from May to October temperatures may occasionally drop as low as 60. Winds which blow frequently have various Samoa names. The Tua'olua, or Southeast trade winds bring wind and cold to the southern part of the islands. Winds that blow from northerly directions are the Matu and La'i. A similar strong wind from the southwest, the Toga, resulted in the hurricane of 1966. The Toelau blows from the northeast and the Matu the north.

Samoans have numerous beliefs and sayings related to weather.

- Rain follows the harvesting of flax (lau paogo).
- Cockroaches flying at night indicate a change in weather. If it's a rainy night the following day will be sunny or vice versa.
- The crying of the ti'otala (kingfisher) is a prediction of rain.
- Thunder with strong wind or hurricane winds means calm is coming.
- High waves indicate the coming of a storm with wind and rain.
- A rainbow suggests rain but not alot of it.
- The atafa is a forebearer of wind.
- A circle around the moon indicates much food in the sea and is indication of a tai lama (good night fishing)
- If the first quarter of the moon slopes inland, there will be plenty of food
- If it slopes toward the sea there will be famine (oge.). Samoa does not know famine in a strict sense but the term is used to describe periods when there are shortages of staple crops especially breadfruit and taro.

It is perhaps universally known that after a storm comes the calm. This saying in Samoa is "E soso'o afā ma maninoa".

WORKSHEET: Weather Conditions

- A. Draw pictures in these squares to show any weather condition. Describe in words underneath.

1	2	3
4	5	6

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

- B. Give the Opposites of these Weather words:

- | | | |
|---|------------|-------|
| 1 | laofie | _____ |
| 2 | matagi | _____ |
| 3 | lagilelei | _____ |
| 4 | timuga | _____ |
| 5 | vevela | _____ |
| 6 | mālamalama | _____ |
| 7 | taumago | _____ |

- C. Answer these questions

1. E fa'apēfea le tau i lou atunu'u?
2. O ā nei le tau?
3. Na timu anapō?
4. E vevela pe mālūlū Samoa?
5. O ā māsina e masani ona afa ai Samoa?

- D. Choose from the list given below which word belongs to each of these subheadings "TAU LELEI" and "TAU LEAGA"

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) matagi | f) afā |
| b) 'auaoa | g) vevela |
| c) laofie | h) lagilelei |
| d) malū | i) loulouā |
| e) timuga | j) paolo |

LESSON 41

SITUATION

At your Samoan family

TOPIC:

Socializing

TASK:

Presenting a gift (oso/mealofa)

COMPETENCIES:

Give a speech to present a food gift
Respond to family's way of thanking

SAMOAN

ENGLISH

LITERAL TRANSLATION

1. Give a speech to present food gift.

O si oso lea mō lō tātou 'āiga
TM food gift for our family
Ia manuia lā tātou mafutaga
So bless our fellowship

Here's a little oso for our family.

Bless our fellowship

Fa'afetai i le Atua ua tātou
come
thank to the God we
fe'iloa'i manuia o le oso lenei
meet good the food this/here
mō lō tātou 'āiga
for our family
Ia manuia.

Thank God that we have

together in good health. Here is
an oso for our family

Best wishes

Tātou fiafia ua tātou feiloa'i
We happy TM we meet
Avatu si oso lea mo le 'āiga
family.
Take food this for family
Talosia ia manuia lā tātou mafutaga
be
Pray bless our gathering

Let us rejoice in our meeting

Take this little food gift for the

Pray that our time together will

blessed. Best wishes

Ua ou fiafia lava ua tātou
TM I happy very we
feiloa'i. Talia mai lo'u oso itiiti
meet accept my food small
lea mo le 'āiga. Ia manuia lō tātou family.
this for the family bless our
'āiga.
family.

I'm very glad that we have met.

Accept my small food gift for the

May blessings be upon our

family

O le taimi lenei ua tatau v'ia le
glorify
The time this TM have to grand glorify
Atua. Auā o le faamoemoe ua taunuū
God because the hope TM fulfill
o le lā'au o le ola lea. Ua tātou feiloa'i
the tree of life this TM we meet
fiafia i lona alofa
happy in his love.

At this moment we should

God because hope has been fulfilled

He is the tree of life. We have met in

happiness in our family because of His

love.

2 Give a speech to thank the family

O se taimi fa'anoanoa leni iā te au
TM a time sad this to me

This is a sad time for me

Ona ua lata mai le taimi tātou te
because TM near the time we TM

because it's nearly time for us to say goodbye

taumāvae ai. E iai le upu
apart r/p TM have the word

There is a Samoan saying that says

Fāasamoa E suamalie feiloa'iga
Samoan. TM sweet meeting

"Meeting is sweet but parting is bitter"

'ae o'ona tēte'aga. O lea ou
but bitter parting TM this I

Well, I wish to express my

te momoli atu ai la'u fa'afetai
TM to express my thanks

thanks for the time, we have

e tusa o lā tātou mafutaga
TM according to our fellowship

spent together. Thanks for the

Fāafetai le alofa, fa'afetai le agalelei
Tnaks the love, thanks the kindness

love, thanks for the kindness.

O le ā sōu sesē, fa'amāgalo mai
what my wrong forgive me

If I have done any wrong, forgive me.

Alofa le Atua toe fa'atūtumu
love the God again replace/efill

May God pay back things.

mea ua alu ona o a'u
things TM go because of me

that have gone because of me

Manuia le Kerisimasi ma le
good the X-ms and the

Merry X-mas and

Tausaga Fou. O si a'u me'alofo
New year TM my gift

happy New Year. Here is my

fa'atauva'a lea. E le'o se tau
humble this TM not reward

humble gift. It is not a reward.

Alofa ma talia mai.
please and accept.

Please do accept my gift.

Soifua.

Bye.

3 Respond to family's way of thanks

Fāafetai lava
Thank you much
E lē āfāina
Not matter

Thanks very much

You're welcome

VOCABULARY

oso	- foodgift
tātou	- we (plural)
'āiga	- family
mafutaga	- fellowship, gathering
Atua	- God
feiloa'i	- meet
meālofa	- gift
taumāvae	- farewell
lata	- near/close
'ona o	- because of
tete'aga	- separation/parting
tusa ai	- according

fiafia	- happy
avatu	- take
talosia	- hope, pray
talia	- accept
itiiti	- small, little
fa'atauva'a	- humble, small
agalelei	- kindness
sesē	- wrong
fa'amāgalo	- forgive
fa'atūtumu	- to refill/pay back
'o'ona	- sour/bitter
Kerisimasi	- Christmas
Tausaga Fou	- New Year

CULTURE HANDOUT

TRADITIONAL PRESENTATION OF GIFTS

Samoans highly value guests and are perhaps some of the most congenial hosts in the world. Hospitality and reciprocity go hand in hand. Numerous Samoan customs relate to exchanges between visitors and hosts.

An oso is a traditional food gift taken when one Samoan visits another family. Traditionally, a malaga (group of visitors) would present a food gift including taro (cooked or uncooked) fish, etc., to the family hosting them. Visitors from rural areas bring food hosts seldom get or must buy including an umu, fish, Samoan bananas, palolo, taro, etc. The term for this food gift is numerous baskets of cooked taro, fish and occasionally a roast pig. The saying "Sau ma le oso" (Bring us some food when you come) is frequently heard custom. You may have already observed this custom in route to Samoa. Samoan various and sundry food items including tinned foods (expensive or unavailable in Samoa), biscuits, kegs of salt beef, lollies, chocolates, etc. Samoan frequently take an oso home, especially for young children, when they return from work or shopping.

In observance of this custom, a Peace Corps malaga to a village will present a food gift to the host village comprised of cartons of fish and cartons of biscuits. The receipt of this gift will be announced in a loud voice for all the village to hear.

Hospitality is also shown by a number of other traditional presentations of gifts. The traditional sua consist of a niu (coconut) and a siapo, taisi ma le moa (bundle of taro and a chicken) baked pig, and a fine mat (le o le malo). Today, there are acceptable alternatives for these items: ie. siapo is replaced by a piece of material, a puua by a carton of fish. There are two type of sua - the sua taute and the sua ta'i. Suas may be presented to a malaga or on occasions of weddings, dedications, openings or funerals of alii in return for gifts given.

A second presentation of food gifts is the laulautasi which involves presentation baskets of food to guests. The contents of each basket is announced and presented ceremonially to the guests who distribute it as they see fit. A similar traditional presentation is the paega in which tulafale present baskets of food to an alii immediately after he receives his title to assist him in hosting his guests. In return the alii gives them a reward (taui) of fine mats.

A seldom used custom is that of the taalolo, the presentation of fine mats and money or Samoan handicrafts such as siapo, faguu. This presentation is led by a tupua, matai, or alii in a tuiga (traditional Head dress) who trot (moemoe) to a matai's step. Each participant carries his own gift, all of which may be for the same purpose. For example it is a taalolo siapo/teroga. A taalolo is traditional for dedicating churches, schools, or to welcome important guests from overseas, ie. King of Tonga, Governor of Tutuila, Queen Elizabeth, etc.

A more common practice is the umufono in which untitled men take food for guests in the early evening as the crickets are chirping. The men make this presentation to a malaga of ladies.

The aiava is another commonly practiced way of giving food or gifts in the evening.

Samoa's hospitality will astound you at times, but these are customs of which Samoans are proud.

WORKSHEET

PRESENTING AN OSO

A Match the beginning words with the correct ending

- 1 ____ la fa'afetai a lou oso.
- 2 ____ Na 'o se oso b tele lava.
- 3 ____ Tele c lou oso.

B Rewrite the following sentences in the correct order

- 1 āfāina lē e
- 2 'āiga oso lō mō tātou si lea
- 3 tātou mafutaga manaia la la

C Put these words into Samoan alphabetical order:

oso tātou avatu fiafia talia fa'atauva'a

D Translate words in C.

E Choose the correct word from the list to fill the spaces

(o, manuia, fiafia, 'āiga, le)

- 1 Ua ou _____ lava ua tātou feiloa'i
- 2 la _____ lā tātou mafutaga
- 3 Avatu si oso lea mo le _____
- 4 E _____ āfāina
- 5 Na _____ se oso fa'atauva'a lava lea

F Use these words in sentences

(lava, oso, itiiti, talosia, talia)

G Write your own oso speech and explain when you will use it.

WORKSHEET MEALOFA SPEECH

A Fill in the blanks with these words.
(mealofa, faanoanoa, fiafia, agalelei, Atua, tau, faamagalo.)

- 1 Fa'afetai i le _____
- 2 Ia, talia mai la'u _____ fa'atauva'a
- 3 Sa ou _____ a'o leni ua ou _____
- 4 Alofa, _____ so'u sesē
- 5 Ia _____ atu e le Atua lō tou agalelei.

B Translate the sentences in A into English

C Use these pairs of words in sentences of your own

- 1 (fa'afetai, momoli)
- 2 (fiafia, mafutaga)
- 3 (alofa, agalelei)
- 4 (mealofa, talia)
- 5 (Atua, fa'atutumu)

D Write your own mealofa speech

E Use that knowledge you have of how to give a speech³ in Samoan to supply the missing words.

Ou te _____ atu lau _____ i lō tātou _____. Fa'afetai le
_____ ma le agalelei _____ a'u. O _____ mealofa
_____ mō lō _____ 'āiga. _____ te _____ sau i se
_____.

LESSON 42

TOPIC:

Feelings

TASK:

Expressing Feelings

COMPETENCIES:

Ask how one's feeling
Describe various emotions
Express feeling when something happens

1. Ask how one's feeling

'Aiseā ua e fāanoanoa/ita ai?
why (Tm) you adjective r/p

Why are you sad/angry?

'O le ā le mea ua tupu?
what the thing (Tm) happen

What's happening?

'O le ā le mea e te tagi ai?
why the thing you (Tm) cry of

Why are you crying?

2. Describe various emotions

Leaga e tautalaititi le tama.
because (Tm) cheeky the boy

Because the boy is cheeky.

'Auā ua leiloa la'u maile.
because (Tm) lost my dog

Because I lost my dog.

Lagona lo'u fāanoanoa 'ona e lē sa'o.
feel my sad because not right

I'm feeling so bad because it is not right.

3. Express feelings when something happens

'Ou te lē fiafia i lou tuai so'o.
I (Tm) not happy in your late often

I'm not happy when you are always late.

'Ua 'ou vāivai tele i leni Aso.
(Tm) I tired very in this day

I'm very tired today.

'Ou te fiafia tele i le pese lenā.
I (Tm) like much with the song that

I'm really like that song.

'Ua 'ou popole tele.
(Tm) I worry very

I'm very worried.

'Ua 'ou ita tele.
(Tm) I mad very

I'm really mad.

Dialogue

Mrs A

Mālō
Hi

E te fa'ama'ima'i?
are you sick

'Aiseā ua fa'anoanoa ai?
why are you sad

O le ā le mea ua tupu?
what's happening

Tālofa e!
I'm sorry

'Aiseā?
why

E te popole i lou fale?
are you worried about your house

'Aiseā?
why

'Ā'e alu lā i fea?
where are going then

Ia lelei.
Well OK.

Mrs B

Mālō lava
Hi also

Lēai, lē fiafia.
no, not happy

'O lou fale.
my house

'Ua pa'ū lou fale.
my house falls

'Ua ou ita i lou atalii
I'm mad with my son

Ua nonoa le solofanua
he tied the horse
i le pou o le fale.
in the house post.

Ioe, 'ua 'ou popole tele.
yes, I'm very worried

'E ōmai taeao mālō.
I'm expecting my guests tomorrow

'Ou te alu e fa'atau ni fao.
I'm going to buy some nails

Tōfā.
Bye.

VOCABULARY

Nouns

mālō	- guest
fale	- house
mea	- thing
atalii	- son
pou	- post
fao	- nail

Verbs

fa'atau	- to buy
alu	- go
nonoa	- to tie
tupu	- happen

Words of feelings

fa'ama'ima'i	- feel sick
fa'anoanoa	- sad
ita	- mad
popole	- worry
Tālofa e	- I'm sorry

Questions Words

'Aiseā?	- why
E te?	- are you/or you
o le ā le mea?	- why
'a 'e?	- will you

EXPRESSING FEELINGS

WORKSHEET

Give answers from the dialogue.

1. 'Aiseā ua ita ai Mr B?
2. Sa fa'ama'ima'i Mr B?
3. O le ā le fa'apālagi o le Solofanua?
4. O fea sa alu i ai Mr B?
5. Sa pa'ū Mr B?

Circle as many words you can find in this puzzle.

F	A	A	N	O	A	N	O	A	1.	_____
A	I	S	E	A	P	N	S	L	2.	_____
A	N	F	A	O	I	N	E	O	3.	_____
T	P	O	P	O	P	O	L	E	4.	_____
A	O	P	A	U	A	A	L	U	5.	_____
U	U	F	I	A	F	I	A	F	6.	_____
S	O	L	O	F	A	N	U	A	7.	_____
S	U	A	E	O	M	A	L	O	8.	_____
									9.	_____

Translate these.

1. nonoa
2. fa'ama'ima'i
3. solofanua
4. popole
5. ita
6. Tālofa e
7. fa'anoanoa

LESSON 43

TOPIC:

Medicinal Plants

TASK:

Understanding of medicinal plants

COMPETENCIES:

Ask/name medicinal plants

Ask/respond to the use of different plants

Describe the making of Samoan medicine

State time to take medicine/massage

1. Ask/state name of medicinal plants

O ā lā'au na?

What are those plants?

O le lā'au lea o le _____.

This plant is _____.

O lā'au nei o _____.

These plants are _____.

2. Ask/respond to use of different plants

O le ā le aogā o le _____.

What's the use of _____.

E aogā i le disease.

It is used for disease.

E aogā i ma'i o tamaiti.

It is used for childhood illness.

O ā mea (vaega) e fa'aaogā?

What/ which things/ parts to use?

O ā aogā lā'au o le lā'au 'ā'o
'ā'o o le fa'aaogā o le lā'au.

The leaves of other plants are used.

O ā mea e fa'aaogā i le ma'i o le lā'au.

What are the things to use for the illness of the plant?

O ā mea e fa'aaogā i le ma'i o le lā'au.

What are the things to use for the illness of the plant?

O ā mea e fa'aaogā i le ma'i o le lā'au.

What are the things to use for the illness of the plant?

O ā mea e fa'aaogā i le ma'i o le lā'au.

What are the things to use for the illness of the plant?

O ā mea e fa'aaogā i le ma'i o le lā'au.

What are the things to use for the illness of the plant?

O ā mea e fa'aaogā i le ma'i o le lā'au.

What are the things to use for the illness of the plant?

O ā mea e fa'aaogā i le ma'i o le lā'au.

What are the things to use for the illness of the plant?

O ā mea e fa'aaogā i le ma'i o le lā'au.

What are the things to use for the illness of the plant?

va'e o le niu

Medicine for burns

lā'au o le mamago

dry bamboo leaves

Susunu ia liu efuefu

Burn in order to get some ashes

(fa'aaogā muli ipupopo e fa'atoulu

use half of coconut shell to put ashes in

i ai lefuiefu)

if there is enough ashes then mix with

palu i le suā'u'u

coconut oil, make the paste thick

Samoa. Nini le vaega ua mū.

Paint the area that is burned

4. State time to take medicine/massage

E inu fa'afia i le aso?

How many times to take the medicine?

Fa'alua i le aso.

Twice a day.

Tasi i le taeao.

Once in the morning.

Tasi i le afiafi.

Once in the afternoon.

E fofō fa'afia i le aso?

How many times to apply massage?

E fa'alua i le aso.

Twice a day.

Plant

Use/ Treatment

lauī

headaches/mumu/tuaula/infections

launonu

fever/headache/hemorrhoids

fuānonu

leaf/ flower for boil in the ear

lau polo (red pepper leaf)

* boils (to draw pus out)

* asthma - pound leaves, mix with warm water and drink

'au lau'ulu (stalk of breadfruit)

athletes foot, fungi, VD

lautogo (creeping herb)

sore eyes, child illness

lau fuesaina (mileamminute)

stop bleeding

lau mago (mango leaf)

boil and gargle the juice for toothache

lau fuefuesina/togososolo

mumu ta'ai

a'ātasi

child illness

lau fuemoa

child illness

aloe

* to stop bleeding

* to stop the pain (abdomen)

fiu (ginger)

* to stop the pain (abdomen) sore throat

fu'afu'a - guest tree (branch)

* stop bleeding

* ease the pain of tatoo sores

fuefuesina

fungus

mu'a seasea (young leaves of

treat burns

shrub or rose apple)

lau 'ofe Fiti (leaves of Fiji bamboo)

burn dry leaves, mix with Samoan oil then paint the area that is burned

u'a/ pa'u vi (mulberry/otaheiti trees

bad breath, typhoid, stomach ache

lau milikini

mumu asuafi

fuefue sina/a'a lau'autā (creeper/ herb)

mumu tua'ula

lau 'aute Samoa (leaves of Samoa

chew leaves and put on boil to draw out pus

hibiscus)

namulega (shrub/small tree)

cough - cut leaves, put in a cloth then boil with water

lau matalafi

typhoid fever

masoā Samoa (Polynesian arrowroot)

Diarrhea

fuefuemoa

gout

fuefuesina

fungus - disease

lā'au fai lafa

wring worm

VOCABULARY:

fa'aaogā	- to use	fufulu	- clean with water
ao	- collect	fa'alua	- twice
ogālā'au	- trunk	fofō	- massage
susunu	- burn	mafu	- go bad (stale)
fa'atulu	- make drops	toto'o	- thick
fa'ama'alili	- let it cool	ta'ei/fa'apāpā	- crack
i lō	- than	fa'apuna	- to boil

CULTURE HANDOUT

SAMOAN MEDICINE

Doctors prescription medicine and hospitals came to Samoa fairly late in the twentieth century. The first clinic was a room given by the LMS Church in Leulumoega. The first Samoans were sent to Fiji to become Medical Practitioners (MPs) in the 1940's, but life, sickness and death were dealt with competently by Samoan doctors using herbs, leaves, and nature in their treatments.

Two major types of Samoan doctors can be identified: the taulasea is a doctor of herbal medicine dealing especially with illnesses related to spirits (mai fa'alagaese); the fofō is a more general term for a Samoan doctor. There are numerous fofō's, some specialize in the treatments of sprains and fractures (fogau) or illness of children (foma'i tamaiti). Most fofō have certain medicines for massage (vai mili) and secret potents to drink (vai inu). These herbal medicines are made from the numerous medicinal plants found in Samoa. Remedies and medicines are possessed by the fofō and usually passed down in a family from one generation to another. Each fofō has a unique treatment so the procedure for healing a burn, for example, might vary from one fofō to another. Some may use a stone and Samoan oil while another uses the ash of a leaf.

There are numerous childhood illnesses that fall within the realm of the fofō, the most common being mumu which comes in numerous varieties - mumutatau (red spots), mumu tauula (backache, fever, redness of spinal cord), mumu asuafi (sores similar to chicken pox), mumu lele, mumu sauā, etc.

Other illnesses called 'ila' reveal themselves in a birthmark, diarrhea or difficulty in passing urine or bowel movements. Samoans believe that no child of Samoan blood can escape these Samoan illnesses.

Other kinds of things treated by Samoan treatments are an object in the eye or scratch of the cornea (matapaia), earaches, boils of all sorts, absys, headaches, skin diseases, and burns.

Numerous medicinal plants are used frequently by Samoans. Its result can be as impressive as those of modern medicine. The advent of modern medicine has not significantly lessened the use of these medicines. Perhaps in your time in Samoa you will be asked if you'd like to be treated by the experienced touch of a Samoan massage.

WORKSHEET

TOPIC: MEDICINAL PLANTS

ACTIVITIES:

- A. Check the list below to see which one is used for burns.
Translate it into English.
Do you get it in the States?

lauti, laupolo, launonu, lau'ofe, fuefuesina, laumago.

- B. Filling spaces. Choose the correct word to fill the spaces.

nini, lefulefu, fa'atulu, mamago, susunu, suāu Samoa, palu, vāega.

_____ lau'ofe _____, tu'u _____ i se _____, _____ ni matāua se ono o le
_____ i lefulefu. _____ ia toto'o. _____ le _____ ua mū.

- C. Translate No. 2 into English after doing the activity.

- D. Make a sore throat medicine using ginger (fiu) water and sugar.
These directions are mixed up. Number them in the correct order.

_____ Fa'ama'alili ona inu loa lea.
_____ Fa'asili vai i lo fiu.
_____ Ta'ei (fa'apapa) fiu i se atigifagu mamā ona tu'u lea i se apa mamā.
_____ Tu'u iai sina suka e fa'alaititi ai le feū.
_____ Tu'u i le pusa 'aisa ne'i mafu.
_____ Fufulu mamā fiu i ni vai mālūlū, ona tu'u lea i se laupapa mamā.
_____ Fa'apuna le vai ona ligi lea i fiu.

- E. Translate this conversation into English.

1. O ā mai 'oe?
2. Feoloolo lava.
1. 'E te ma'i?
3. Ua tīgā lo'u ulu.
1. 'E te mana'o e fofō?
2. O a laulā'au e fa'aaogā?
1. Na'o lautī ma le 'apavai mālūlū.

LESSON 44

TOPIC:

TASK:

Weddings (Fa'aipoipoga)

Describe events at a Samoan wedding

Compare and contrast American and Samoan weddings

VOCABULARY:

People

teine fa'aipoipo
tama fa'aipoipo
uōsili (tama)
uōsili (teine)
teine 'ave fugālā'au
'aumea mamae

Verbs

- bride	laulau	- to serve the food
- groom	vala'au	- invite
- best man	sui	- change
- bridesmaid	fa'asoa	- to distribute
- flowergirl	fōa'i	- to give away
- bridal party	saini	- sign
	faitau	- to read
	lāuga	- to preach
	fetāgisi	- cry (pl)

Other Nouns

pese (lotu)
lauga
falesā
pepa fa'aipoipo
meālofa
ta'utinoga
veli
'ofu fa'aipoipo
mama
keke fa'aipoipo
tūsiga
fai fa'aipoipoga
vala'aulia
fa'alumaga
si'i
'aiga/ ta'umafataga
ulumoega
molimau
fogāfale
ulugālī'i fou

- hymns
- sermon
- church
- marriage certificate
- gifts
- vows
- veil
- wedding gown
- ring
- wedding cake
- registration
- minister who conducts the ceremony
- invite
- food that you get from the wedding
- presentation of fine mats, money and food
- feast
- pile of sleeping mats
- witness
- tiers (of a wedding cake)
- new couple

VOCABULARY

Culture Words

falelauasiga	- funeral
fanuamau	- cemetery
lagi	- cultural funeral ceremony
osilagi	- cultural way to lie in state
si'ialofa	- presentation of gifts
'auala	- paying tribute to the dead
lau'ava	- funeral feast/ presentation of food
peaufa'amavae	- polite for lau'ava
maota osilagi	- house where the corpse lies
'afuelo	- all the gifts that are spread over the dead body
tu'umālō	- die (high rank chief)
usufono	- die (orators only)
paolo	- relatives through marriage
gafa	- relatives through the family genealogy
leo	- groups of people who come to sing on the night before burial
mālō/ tōga	- fine mats

Food for the occasion

manufata or pua'a	- pig
manupālāgi or povi	- cow
ta'aifā or paelo	- keg
pusa 'apa	- carton of fish
pusa māmoe	- carton of mutton
pusa or 'apa masi	- carton of biscuits
falaoa	- bread
keke	- cake
talo	- taro

Food to dish out

moa	- chicken
i'a	- fish
sapasui	- chop suey
siaumeni	- chow mein
sōsisi	- sausages
fuāmoa	- eggs
fasipua'a	- pieces of pork
fuālā'au aina	- veges
vaiinu	- soft drinks

Other Words

oti/maliu	- die	fa'anoanoa	- sad/sadness
pusaoti/pusamaliu	- coffin	fa'avauvau	- mourn
faleoti/falemaliu	- morgue	fa'amāvae	- farewell
tanu/falelauasi	- bury	mavaega	- last wishes or will
tu'ugamau	- grave	meālofa	- gift
toe sauniga	- final service	lotu	- service

WORKSHEET

TOPIC: FUNERAL

ACTIVITIES:

1. Sort out the list into the correct group where it belongs to.

tu'umālō, vaemoa, pusa'apa, sapaui, usufono, i'a, falelauasiga, fasipua'a, sālati, paelo, povi, lau'ava, manufata, vaiinu, maota osilagi.

Culture words.

Food for the occasion.

Food to dish out.

Translate the words above into English then pick 2 words from each group and use in sentences.

2. Choose the correct beginning to start each sentence.

O lona tu'ugamau, Ua tu'umālō, E fitu leo, Ua usu fono, Na ave teu fugālā'au.

1. _____ le tūlāfale.
2. _____ na pepese i le pō.
3. _____ le ali'i.
4. _____ la e i tafatafa o lona fale.
5. _____ ma le tupe e \$100.00

3. The dialogue is in the wrong order. Please number them in the correct order.

- _____ O le ono i le afiafi ananafi.
_____ E le iloa. O lo'o fa'atali le fānau mai Niu Sila.
_____ Ā fa'apēfea.
_____ Na tu'umālō anafea?
_____ Ma te ō i le tu'umālō o Su'a.
_____ O āfea le falelauasiga.

4. Write a short paragraph explaining the differences between a Samoan and American funerals.

WORKSHEET: TOPIC

A. Match these words in "A" and their meanings in "B"

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------------------------|
| 1. bridesmaid | _____ | a. meālofa |
| 2. wedding ring | _____ | b. 'aiga |
| 3. bride | _____ | c. uōsili (tama) |
| 4. veil | _____ | d. teine fa'aipoipo |
| 5. invitation | _____ | e. teine 'ave fugāā'au |
| 6. feast | _____ | f. veli |
| 7. gown | _____ | g. mama fa'aipoipo |
| 8. gifts | _____ | h. vala'aulia |
| 9. bridesgroom | _____ | i. tama fa'aipoipo |
| 10. bestman | _____ | j. uōsili (teine) |
| 11. flowergirl | _____ | k. 'ofu fa'aipoipo |

B. Answer these questions from your imagination of a wedding.

- a. O ai le igoa o le teine fa'aipoipo?
- b. E fia ona tausaga?
- c. E to'afia lana 'aumeamamae?
- d. E fia fogāfale o le keke a le teine?
- e. O le ā lau meālofa na ave i le ulugāli'i fou?

C. Unscramble these words

- a. poiigoapafa
- b. igaa
- c. alaavualia
- d. afamelo
- e. allauu

D. Make a telephone call to the Church Minister, (he is you friend) getting more information about the wedding.

- a. Greet the Minister and his wife.
- b. Ask him about:
 - the time of the service
 - if you can bring a friend to church
 - if you can take pictures in the church
 - if the brides home is close to his house
 - the groom's name

E. Find opposites for the following words and put them in your own sentences.

teine fa'aipoipo
uōsili (tama)
alofo
fetāgisi
fiafia

LESSON 45

TOPIC:

Funeral

TASK:

Describe events at a Samoan funeral

Compare and contrast American and Samoan funerals

Events following a death Recently Introduced

	Fa'ailo
	Lotu
Tu'ugamau	Faleoti
	Osi le lagi
	'Auala
Si'ialofa ma leo i le pō	Lotu o le tanuga
	Lauava
	Lagi
	Tatala le lagi
	Teugatu'ugamau

Explanations

Fa'ailo	Announcing of the death Announcement/drum/church bell 2AP/ newspaper
Osi i le lagi	Ladies who stay all night to sing until the funeral Now many corpses are kept in the funeral home
'Auala	Presentation by orators consisting mostly of words after presenting a tail of coconut frond (A few villages have different variations)
Si'ialofa	Presentation of gifts to the family of the deceased Toga: Fine mats Mea'ai: food (kegs of beef, pigs, cows, corned beef, cartons of fish/biscuits, bread, taro/various dishes)
Teu fugālā'au	flowers: wreaths of bouquets of flowers
Tupe	money: \$10 - \$10000
'le	material: White or plain lace, satin or silk

LESSON 46

TOPIC:

Samoaan Cricket

Nouns

kirikiti
tagata tā
fa'ate'a
talitua'ā
mulumu
fa'amasino
pate
'olo
malae simā
malae kirikiti
'ai
laina tā
lēai se kirikiti
tūlāfono

- cricket
- batter
- bowler, pitcher
- fielder(s)
- wicket keeper
- umpire
- bat
- wickets
- cement pitch
- cricket pitch
- points, score
- batting line
- no ball, not cricket
- rules

Verbs

pē
ola
sapo
togi le polo
tā
fa'ate'a
'ova
- out
- safe
- catch
- throw the ball
- strike
- pitch
- beyond the boundaries

SOME LINES YOU'LL OFTEN HEAR ON THE FIELD

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| a. sapo le polo | catch the ball |
| b. togi mai le polo | throw me the ball |
| c. lua ai | two points |
| d. tasi le pē | one out |
| e. tuli le 'ai (oso) | run for a point |
| f. vāai le polo (se'e) | watch for the ball |

Samoaan cricket is one of the games in which most of the Samoaan people are enjoying playing and watching as well. It is one of the national sport.

Usually there is a 'cricket league' once a year. This is when teams from all over the country come together and compete for the national championship. Samoaan cricket is very much similar to the English cricket however, they are different in some other aspects.

Each village has its own cricket pitch, also the villages have their own rules according to their own cricket pitch.

These are the rules used for playing the game especially in the National Cricket League.

1. Each team has 20 players
2. Both ends of the cricket pitch has a pitcher and a wicket keeper
3. Two batsmen at the same time (ie. when one batsman misses his strike, the other pitcher is ready to pitch the ball to the other batsman)
4. The wicket keeper and the bowler can be changed or exchanged anytime during the game.
5. Once you step on the cricket pitch, (cement pitch) you are not allowed to step down unless you are out.
6. When you strike the ball, goes high up beyond the boundary, you'll get 2 points, when it crawls beyond the boundary only 1 point.

Other rules are same to that of the English cricket. In competition between two villages (especially when they play for money) more rules can be added but only in agreement of team captains.

LESSON 47**TOPIC:**

Calendar

TASK:

Asking and answering calendar related questions

COMPETENCIES:

Say names of days and months in Samoan

Ask and state special holidays in U.S.A. and Samoa

Ask and state one's birthday

SAMOAN LITERAL TRANSLATION	ENGLISH
1. State names of days	
Aso Sā	- Sunday
Aso Gafua	- Monday
Aso Lua	- Tuesday
Aso Lulu	- Wednesday
Aso Tofi	- Thursday
Aso Faraile	- Friday
Aso To'ona'i	- Saturday
2. Ask and state the number of days in a week	
E fia aso i le vaiaso?	- How many days in a week?
(Tm) how many day in the week	
E fitu aso i le vaiaso.	- Seven days in the week.
(Tm) seven days in the week	
3. State name of months	
Iānuari	- January
Fepuari	- February
Mati	- March
Aperila	- April
Mē	- May
Iuni	- June
Iūlai	- July
Aokuso	- August
Sētema	- September
Oketopa	- October
Nōvema	- November
Tēsema	- December
4. Ask and state number of days in a month and year	
E fia aso o Mati?	How many days in March?
(Tm) how may day of March	
E 31 aso o Mati.	31 days in March.
(Tm) 31 days March	

5. Ask and state dates of different events/ activities

O le aso fia le fono?
Tpm date the meeting

When is the meeting?

O le aso fia lou asofānau?
Tpm date your birthday

When is your birthday?

O le aso 13 o Novema.
Tpm day 11th of November

The 13th of November

VOCABULARY

Holidays

kālena - calendar
tausaga - year
vaiaso - week
māsina - month
aso - day
muamua - first
mulimuli - last/ later
lona fā - fourth
taeao - tomorrow
ananafi - yesterday
le asō - today
nei - now

tu'uaga - school holiday
aso mālōlō - holiday
Aso Maliu - Easter
Tūto'atasi - Independence
Lotu Tamaiti - White Sunday
Aso o Tamā - Father's Day
Aso o Tinā - Mother's Day
Kerisimasi - Christmas
Tausaga Fou - New Year

Time Related Words

āfea - when (future)
anafea - when (past)
analeilā - earlier in day
aoauli nei - this afternoon
taeao nei - this morning
taeao ananafi - yesterday morning
pe 'ā 'uma - after
'a 'o le'i - before
toetiiti - soon
tala atu taeao - the day after tomorrow
tala atu ananafi - the day before yesterday

Special Occasions

asofānau - birthday
fa'amasinoga - court case
fa'aipoipoga - wedding
mafutaga - gathering
fa'aulufalega - opening of new church
umusaga - opening of any new house

WORKSHEET: Calendar

A. State names of days of the week in Samoan.

B. State names of months

C. Translate these words into Samoan

days	holidays
week	calendar
month	first
year	last
New Year	Christmas

D. Answer these questions about days and dates

1. O le ā le aso?
2. O le ā le aso ananafi?
3. O le ā le aso taeao?
4. O le aso fia le asō?
5. O le aso fia ananafi?
6. O le aso ā tala atu taeao?
7. O le aso ā tala atu ananafi?

E. Use these words in sentences

asofānau	taeao	aso
ananafi	māsina	tala atu taeao

F. Answer these calendar related questions

1. E fia māsina i le tausaga?
2. E fia aso i le vaiaso?
3. E fia vaiaso i le māsina?
4. O le ā le aso muamua o le vaiaso?
5. O le ā le aso mulimuli o lenei māsina?
6. O le ā le masina lona lua o le tausaga?
7. O āfea le aso Tūto'atasi o Samoa?
8. O le aso fia lou asofānau?

LESSON 48

TOPIC:

Samoan Humour

Expressions

Ua alu lava lou tino.

You've lost weight.

Kamāloa e kelē.

The man is big (important).

Ua uma lā i lou _____.

You have a nice _____.

Fui fou 'a.

A new friend.

Mānaia ia o le _____ tele ai aisakulimi.

It's as nice as a _____.

Tama faigatā.

Difficult man.

Se fa'afetai a ana leai 'oe ou te lē iloa.

Thanks alot. If it weren't for you, I wouldn't know.

Ua 'uma 'upu.

Words are finished.

'Ese ā ma 'outou ia.

Manaia le tape recorder.

He/ She talks much.

E mānaia ai ā 'oe.

You're still the best.

Tama leaga lava tama ia.

He's a bad guy.

Tai pei lava o le _____.

Exactly like a _____.

Oka, oka le mānaia e pei lava o se _____.

It's as nice as a _____.

Fia alu ia Sefo.

You want to die.

Fia kīgā lou gutu.

Want to smack your mouth.

Ua uma lālā.

Fantastic.

Popole fua.

Why worry.

Fa'aoso le mea.

Let's start it.

Ae sao ā.

That's right.

Sau mea.

Give me some.

WORKSHEET

TOPIC: SAMOAN HUMOUR

ACTIVITIES

1. Unscramble these sentences.

- a. lou kīgā fia guku
- b. 'outou ā ese ma ia.
- c. uma ua upu
- d. ai e oe ā mānaia
- e. sa'o 'ae ā

2. Translate these sentences into Samoan.

- a. You want to die
- b. Let's start it.
- c. Why worry
- d. He/She talks too much
- e. You're still the best

3. Give the opposite of the underline words in each sentence.

- a. kamāloa e kelē
- b. fui fou ā
- c. tama faigatā
- d. sa'u mea

4. Filling spaces. Choose the correct word to fill the spaces in each sentence.

lou, uma, upu, mea, alu, popole.

Use the words in your own sentences.

- 1. Ua _____ lālā.
- 2. Fa'aoso le _____
- 3. Ua uma _____
- 4. Ua _____ lava _____ tino
- 5. _____ fua.

5. Write some of the American expressions, translate them into English.